

UNITED STATES  
SEEKS TO AVOID  
PAPER SHORTAGE

Government Calls Attention  
to Increasing Dependence  
on Foreign Supplies

NEWSPAPERS BULKIER  
DESPITE CONDITIONS

Methods Are Sought to Cut  
Newsprint Wastes—De-Ink-  
ing Process Declared Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The increasing difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of newsprint and pulpwood at reasonable prices has apparently had no effect on the size and quantity of the daily newspaper of America. Recent statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the aggregate circulation per issue of daily newspapers was nearly 36,000,000 in 1925, as compared with 28,777,000 in 1914; that the circulation of the bulky Sunday newspaper has increased 50 per cent, and that the average size of most newspapers and periodicals is greater now than before the war.

The United States is leaning more and more heavily on Canada for its supply of newsprint paper. Over two-thirds of the amount used annually is purchased across the border. The remaining timber stand from which woodpulp and newsprint can be obtained in the United States is steadily dwindling, and according to the Department of Agriculture, the main sources of domestic supply are being pushed further away from the market.

"During the last two decades," the department warned, "the United States has become more and more dependent upon other countries for raw materials and paper. Not only is the quantity of timber left in the United States being used up much more rapidly than wood is being grown; the availability of the remaining timber is steadily decreasing."

## Canadian Output Grows

The demand of the newspaper industry for supplies, steadily growing as the output of daily newspapers increases has stimulated the Canadian output, until, for the last four months of 1925, it exceeded that of the United States for the first time. Production of newsprint in the United States has been but little higher than before the war, while Canadian production, a large proportion of which is shipped to the United States, has more than doubled. The Department of Commerce points out:

The imports of paper, pulpwood and printed matter for 1925 broke all records, with a total value of \$252,000,000. Conservationists see in these figures a warning that unless depletion of soft wood forests is checked, and a program of reforestation carried out, the United States may in the near future become almost wholly dependent upon foreign sources for the raw material out of which its reading matter is made. The Commerce Department, in its comment on this development, said:

"The amount of domestic pulpwood consumed in our own paper manufacture was 4,637,000 cords, while pulpwood, woodpulp and paper imported, chiefly from Canada, represented the equivalent of 5,587,000 cords. The proportion of our paper supply derived from domestic pulpwood is, on the whole, decidedly declining. In 1909, for example, 70 per cent of the total was domestic."

## Two Lines of Approach

The total value of import stocks used mainly for newsprint purposes was \$239,000,000 in 1925, as compared with \$226,000,000 in 1924. The single item of newsprint, according to the Commerce Department, was valued at \$103,717,000. "Most of this newsprint enters the United States as a non-competitive product, supplying the great demand which cannot be met by the domestic mills," the report states.

Two lines of approach are urged by Government officials in solving the problem of increasing demand and decreasing supply. Simplified practice in the manufacturing and of the industry would decrease waste and reduce the demand; it is believed. Such methods of reclaiming used stock as the de-inking of old newspapers, which has been successfully tried out at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., would, if put into general use, be a most valuable conservation measure, officials of the Department of Agriculture have pointed out. Another remedy which has been suggested is the development of Southern timberlands heavily forested in pulpwood species, which have so far contributed little to the development of the pulp and paper industry. Adoption of scientific processes of manufacture which have been developed by research experts of the United States Forest Service would make available for newsprint large quantities of Southern timber heretofore considered unsuitable to manufacture.

"The existing supply of hardwoods, north and south, suggests the desirability of developing some process by which these species can be used as a substitute for mechanical pulp in newsprint," it was stated by the Forest Service. The Forest Products Laboratory is now working out such a process, which, it is hoped, can be adopted on a commercial scale. Another advantage of utilizing the southern pulpwood area is that they can be reforested easily, it is explained, 20 years being sufficient to produce trees of proper size.

MAYOR URGES CO-OPERATION  
IN BOSTON'S SCHOOL PROGRAM

Commends Finance Commission's Report, Which Calls for  
Working Arrangement Between School and School-  
house Boards to Meet Pressing Needs

Mayor Nichols, in a public statement today issued at City Hall, agreed with the Boston Finance Commission as to the advantages to be gained by the public schools and the taxpayers in bringing about a closer working arrangement between the Boston School Committee and the Boston Schoolhouse Commission. The Mayor said:

"I have read the report of the Finance Commission on the construction of schools, and believe the criticisms, suggestions, and recommendations made therein to be highly constructive. It is difficult in these days to secure perfection, but it is always well to aspire to it."

Criticism Well Intended  
"It appears to me that the criticisms are well intended. Many of the suggestions and recommendations made are of the same nature as those discussed with me on various occasions by the representatives of the Schoolhouse Department."

"Comparisons of costs, however, are not as simple as they appear, because of the varying conditions, such as the differences in cost of labor, cost of site, cost of building on certain sites, and the different requirements set out by different school authorities."

"The recommendations formally set forth should be helpful as a guide in the planning and construction of schools in the future, and will undoubtedly be of considerable profit to the educational authorities in their deliberations. I have the utmost confidence in the present members of the schoolhouse commission, and am pleased to find their judgment expressed in this report."

## Close Co-Ordination Sought

Close co-ordination between the Boston School Committee and the Boston Schoolhouse Commission in all their related activities to the end that Boston's educational plant be developed adequately and thousands of dollars annually saved to the taxpayers was recommended in the Finance Commission's report of yesterday.

The commission advocated earnestly the immediate establishment throughout the city's public school system of the so-called 5-3-3 plan whereby the first six years shall be spent in primary work, the next three years in intermediate or junior high school studies, and the final three years in the high schools. To this end, the commission recommends that all schoolhouse construction hereafter be carried on with this program in view.

"The first thing that a person studying the subject requires," the report continued, "is a complete map of the city, showing the location of the schools and their boundaries located thereon. Strangely enough, there is no such map in existence, either in the possession of the school committee or of the schoolhouse commission."

## Classification of Buildings

The conclusions drawn by the finance commission were in part as follows:

"The school committee should officially adopt the 5-3-3 system and cause its experts to establish from an educational point of view the requirements for each group of buildings."

"A survey of the whole situation by the school committee, with the co-operation of the schoolhouse department, is needed. This study should undertake to put the 5-3-3 system into operation, both in education and in construction."

"The results should be tabulated on a map showing the whole of the city of Boston. Consideration should be given to existing buildings, to determine which schools can be adapted for intermediate use, and which can be made to serve for elementary schools. Such a study will undoubtedly bring out that, by alteration at moderate cost, old buildings can be made to fit into the new groups."

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CALLES REGIME  
IS DEFENDED BY  
AMERICAN GROUP

"Good Will Mission" Says  
President Is Engaged in  
Great Social Reforms

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10 (AP)—The self-styled "good will mission from the United States to Mexico" which has been studying the religious situation here, is of opinion that the administration of President Calles is engaged in a great program of social reforms which are essential to the welfare of Mexico.

A resolution passed by the mission, which is headed by Dr. Alva Taylor, editor of the Christian Century, says:

"We believe a program of education and social reform necessary for the rehabilitation of Mexico. We believe the Calles Administration is engaged in a great program of social reform, and that all truly interested in the welfare of Mexico will co-operate in its essential undertakings."

The mission, after a visit to President Calles, which it learned from the Chief Executive his ideas on the present religious situation, issued a statement in which the President is quoted as saying that the Mexican Government respects all religions equally and gives to all the same protection and liberty. (The mission had paid an earlier visit to the Roman Catholic episcopate to learn its views and had submitted to it a list of questions, the answers to which have been published.)

## Church Disobedience Charged

President Calles reiterated, the mission's statement says, that the Roman Catholic Church throughout history has disobeyed the laws and brought about wars, disturbances and bloodshed in Mexico and that the present Government has been forced by the church's attitude to make the church obey the law, and declared that the religious laws of Mexico would never be repealed, even if the Roman Catholic Church turned toward the Government, but that in that event it would not be necessary to enforce penalties. The statement of the mission says the members have seen no riots or signs of riots in Mexico.

"We have searched for such vainly," it adds, "but can discover no disturbances beyond a few of a minor type. We are assured by representatives of both groups, even those opposed to the Calles Government, that the latter is strong, in full command of the situation, and does not anticipate serious trouble. "We believe," that when the Calles Government has been in power for a year, the fundamental democratic principles that every individual, irrespective of religion, owes civic loyalty to the state, rather than to the church, the religious question will be settled in Mexico and that the church will prosper thereby."

## Personnel of Mission

The mission, which includes, in addition to Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Sidney Gulick of New York, numbers 33, including about 10 Protestant ministers from the middle western part of the United States.

Asked if the Roman Catholic hierarchy would comply "with the principles of civic loyalty, as it seems to have done in the United States, would the Mexican Government withdraw its 'drastic regulations,'" President Calles replied that the laws would not be withdrawn, but if they observed the law there would be no occasion to apply the penalty.

"The 'good willers' informed the President, the statement says, that they had heard the Protestants had opposed the religious law as vigorously as the Roman Catholics. "That is not so," the President is quoted as replying. "The Protestants have all submitted themselves to the law. We have no difficulties whatever with them. They are all at peace and putting their time to religious work."

## To Investigate Economic Situation

Alberto J. Pani, Minister of Finance, has appointed a committee of experts to investigate the economic situation and fluctuations in exchange.

The committee is to be headed by Daniel Aguilar, head of the technical fiscal department of the Treasury. The committee will recommend measures, political, economic and fiscal, for the stabilization of exchange.

## Internal Tariffs Under

"I remember coming down an interior Chinese river with a Taluk sugar man, the representative of a large British firm in China," said Dr. Lee, describing conditions which he said would prevent immediate solution of China's tariff problems "where within 300 li (100 miles) we were stopped by 17 liks, or internal tariff, collection stations."

"Grant customs autonomy at once and allow the Chinese Government to fix any tariff rate they like, and you have the same impasse which caused two or more of China's early foreign wars."

Dr. Edmunds admitted that the tariff conference called to meet in China by the powers has so far been a failure in concrete results, but he has brought out, he said, that no solution of China's tariff problem is possible, "which does not include the practicability of a gradual adjustment of Japan's economic and industrial situation so that it will have Japan's approval."

The powers, Dr. Edmunds said, have responded to China's demand that the whole question of treaty revision be taken up. They have expressed willingness to remove all

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Mosquito-Eating Fish  
Proving Summer Ally

Special Correspondence

Stanford University, Calif., DAVID STARR JORDAN, emeritus chancellor of Stanford University, advocated the introduction of the mosquito-fish to clean mosquito-infested waters. Dr. Jordan is an authority on ichthyology and has given much attention to the success of this species of fish in the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1904 the city of Honolulu sent a request to Dr. Jordan for a mosquito-eating fish, and Dr. Jordan sent Alvin Seale in search of such a fish to the marsh lands of the Gulf of Mexico. Near Galveston, Tex., the mosquito fish (*Gambusia patulus*) was found. Dr. Jordan has received correspondence asking for the fish from Argentina, England, France, Italy, Macedonia, India, and other countries. It has proved effective in Honolulu.

DRY LAW GAINS  
WAY IN BOSTON

Drinking Found to Be Less  
and Less a Factor in  
Welfare Cases

Official figures showing the influence of prohibition on family conditions in Greater Boston, disclose that drinking as a factor in welfare cases is more than 70 per cent less than before prohibition and that the trend is downward.

Emphasizing the continued improved conditions under the dry law, statistics just given out by the Family Welfare Society of Boston, reveal that for the year ending April 30, 1926, intemperance was a factor in but 321 cases out of the 3717 cases which came under its attention, while during the preceding year it figured in 368 of its 3807 cases, a decrease of 13 per cent.

This reduction is regarded as particularly significant and indicative of the better enforcement of the prohibition laws, because 1925 not only showed a decrease in intemperance over 1924, but overcame the upward trend of that year.

## Conditions Growing Better

Another analysis made by Mr. Raymond, whose work brings him into intimate contact with these problems in Boston, makes clear further beneficial effects of prohibition, since for the year ending April 30, 1926, intemperance was found to be a leading factor in only 32 out of 2847 new cases, while the previous year it was the chief problem in 75 of the 3156 new cases.

A broad perspective of the social

(Continued on Page 3B, Column 4)

Dry Law Violation Involves  
Moral Turpitude, Says Court

Judge of Connecticut Supreme Bench Rules  
That Such Acts Attack the Constitution

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10 (Special)—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, in a decision written by Frank D. Malone, associate justice, holds that violations of the Eighteenth Amendment involve moral turpitude, which is defined as "an act of inherent baseness in the private, social or public duties of one owing to his fellow-men or to society, or to his country, his institutions or his government."

This question arose in a case involving the record of a witness, convicted in the United States District Court for violation of the prohibition law.

The evidence was offered upon the theory that the violation of the prohibition act was an infamous crime involving a penalty of six months in the county jail and moral turpitude, and was, therefore, inadmissible against the witness.

The Supreme Court held that the lower court rightly excluded the record of the conviction because, "the offense involved moral turpitude," one of the two necessary elements of infamous crimes, the penalty prescribed did not involve imprisonment for six months or more, so the second element was lacking.

This latter conclusion was reached on the assumption that the violation in question was a first offense.

## Constitution and Country One

"The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land," said Justice Malone in the court's opinion. "Not alone jurists, but publicists the country over, are in agreement that, as interpreted by our Supreme Court, it has been a mighty influence in maintaining our government and in helping it to meet the problems it has been confronted with, than any other single influence. Our country and our Constitution are inseparable. The Constitution has held our past, it now holds our present, and it will keep in its defined course, it will sustain our future."

"The national prohibition law and the state laws passed in aid of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment are vitally necessary to the life and strength of this amendment. Without them it must fall in its purpose. The violation of these laws is a violation of the Constitution of the United States."

"If one provision can be violated with impunity, another soon will be. If one who gives aid to the enemy of his country in time of war is guilty of moral turpitude, how may we dis-

Navy Air Head Stresses Value  
of Dirigible for Trade Uses

Admiral Moffett Hopes to Enlist Support of  
Business Men and Financiers in Aviation.

LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, on his return as passenger on the dirigible Los Angeles, indicated that financiers and leaders of industry would be invited to fly on the airship in the hope of stimulating their interest in the future of the dirigible as a commercial unit.

The craft was returned to its hangar after a flight over Long Island to Montauk Point, where it was in radio compass calibration with Anacapa Station. Thence it flew to New London, Conn., circling there for the return trip.

"I only wish," said Admiral Moffett, "that Henry Ford and a few more of his progressive type had been along with me. It was my first trip over water, and it had been along and experienced the same feeling that I did, England and Germany would not be the only two countries where airships are being built."

So enthusiastic was the Admiral that he canceled plans to return to Washington on information from Lieut. Commander C. E. Rosendahl, flight commander, that the Los Angeles would fly again immediately to Cape May for calibration.

## Aerial Taxis to Link

Cities of Northwest

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10 (AP)—A new era in air transportation with installation of taxi freight and passenger service between municipal airports in the principal cities is in store for the Northwest as a result of the Ford reliability airplane tour.

A decision to link the northwest by an air-chain was reported at a conference here of representatives of the tour and a delegation from four States and Winnipeg, Man.

The conference adopted a resolution calling upon the cities of this region "to unite on a definite and active policy for the immediate development of commercial aviation."

Each municipality will be required to provide an airport.

The 22 contestants in the Ford air tour turned up their engines for short flights preparatory to the hop-off for Des Moines, Ia., the next leg of the circuit that was begun at Detroit, Mich.

Walter Beech, flying a Travel Air plane, was announced as under contract to the Milwaukee-St. Paul hop. He made the 231 miles in 2 hours 7 minutes, an average of 137.4 miles per hour.

## Making New Air History

in Germany and Russia

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Germany is building a 60-passenger airplane which she expects to place in

(Continued on Page 3B, Column 4)

## Presides Over Assembly



JUSTIN DE SELVES  
President of the French Senate.

MINERS REJECT  
PEACE PROJECT

British Churches' Proposal  
for Settlement Fails to  
Find Acceptance

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The church leaders' proposals for settlement of the British coal strike have been rejected. Announcement to this effect was made today after a meeting of the national executive of the Miners' Federation, called to consider the returns from the mine districts voting on the question.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 10—The miners' executive met here today to discuss the vote taken among the coalfield workers for reopening peace negotiations upon the basis of what is known as the "churches plan." Under this plan the miners would agree to submit the wage question to arbitration, provided the Government would continue to give a state subsidy for another four months.

This proposal is described by the mine owners as merely "academic interest," because the Government has declared definitely it will not renew the subsidy, and the owners, like the country generally, are tired of this costly expedient on which £23,000,000 has been already expended by the taxpayer without producing peace.

Nevertheless, the measure of support accorded the "churches plan" indicates the growth of the movement toward elasticity as opposed to rigidity toward the negotiations on the miners' part. It also affords an opportunity, of which the miners' leaders are taking advantage, to get away from the position previously taken up of refusal to consider either a wage reduction or working hours extension to meet the economic facts of the coal situation.

Herbert Smith, the Miners Federation president, who has hitherto stood for a "fight to the finish," addressing the miners last week-end, said: "You have been standing 38 days, and it is my duty to have some consideration for you. I want to get that door of negotiations open," Arthur Cook, secretary of the Miners Federation, also explained the situation before the Lanarkshire miners.

The miners' leaders thus recognize that although they may not get the terms they now demand, they must resume negotiations, as the stoppage cannot go on much longer. Their decision is strengthened by the fact that 1000 additional miners have returned to work since last Friday, there being now 5290 engaged in the Warwickshire-field, 4700 in Carmarthen, 1850 in Scotland, and 600 in Lancashire.

## PULLMAN CAR CHARGES

ADJUDGED REASONABLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Present charges of the Pullman Company for sleeping and parlor accommodations are not unreasonable, an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has held in a tentative report.

The examiner recommended that no reduction be made pending final valuation of the company's property by the commission. Protests against the charges had been filed by the commercial travelers' associations.

POINCARÉ WINS  
FIRST VICTORY  
AT VERSAILLES

Assembly Adopts Project  
Designed to Prevent  
Further Obstruction

COMMITTEES STUDY  
PROPOSED MEASURES

Premier's Scheme Is to Give  
Constitutional Weight to  
His Financial Projects

VERSAILLES, France, Aug. 10 (AP)—Raymond Poincaré's scheme to give constitutional weight to his sinking fund measure for refunding the floating debt moved forward rapidly at the first session of the National Assembly today, notwithstanding obstructive tactics by the Socialists and Communists.

The assembly, comprising both houses of Parliament in joint session, is the fourth summoned for action on the constitution since the founding of the Third Republic. It met the tactics of the Socialists and Communists by adopting, 515 to 347, an amendment to the rules limiting discussion and designed to prevent further obstruction.

After voting urgent procedure for the sinking fund bill, the assembly adjourned until afternoon, while committees went through the formality of examining the measure.

Justin de Selves, president of the Senate, presided.

The senators and deputies, apparently unmindful of the solemnity of the occasion, filed into the assembly hall slowly chatting together as though they were about to go about a simple formality. They found the picturesque atmosphere that always accompanies such an occasion as the election of a president of the Republic conspicuously absent. The gallery was only partly filled when the session opened.

## National Assembly Held

at the Home of Louis XIV

By Special Cable

VERSAILLES, France, Aug. 10—This, small town, which was the home of Louis XIV, the meeting place of the revolutionaries in 1789, the birthplace of the German Empire in 1871, and the signing place of the Peace Treaty in 1919 was again today. For the first time for over 40 years a national assembly was held for other purposes than the election of a President of the Republic. In 1875, the Constitution of the Third Republic was fashioned here. Twice minor alterations were made in the next 10 years.

It is a solemn business for deputies and senators to sit together for constitutional deliberations, for despite the air of the German Empire in 1871, and the signing place of the Peace Treaty in 1919 was again today. For the first time for over 40 years a national assembly was held for other purposes than the election of a President of the Republic. In 1875, the Constitution of the Third Republic was fashioned here. Twice minor alterations were made in the next 10 years.

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Thus public confidence will be increased, though as a corollary the deputies and senators in reality will be asked to accept the theory that they are not to be trusted unless elaborate precautions are taken. The Socialists charged their spokesmen to demand a limitation of senatorial powers. The Communists desired more drastic changes. There was opposition to an enlargement of the agenda.

Nevertheless, it was quickly seen that when 533 legislators are brought together it is not possible to muzzle them. The first duty of the assembly was to accept rules of procedure, for none of which automatically apply. It was Justin de Selves who presided. Not until after much preliminary work could M. Poincaré deposit the law which was the result of the examination of the bureaux.

MR. HOOVER DEMANDS  
SAFETY ON HIGHWAYS

Must Be Built With View to  
Protection, He Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Highways of the United States must be constructed in the future with a view to protection, and not merely to provide a temporary means of transportation, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.



HOME FINANCING  
PLAN EXPLAINEDValue and Use of Second  
Mortgage Is Outlined by  
Real Estate Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Substantial service to many small home buyers of the future through clearing up misconceptions of the second mortgage, a field in which there is no standard practice and where excessive rates are generally the rule, has been rendered by the Association of Real Estate Boards. In its nine-volume publication of the Annals of Real Estate Practice for 1926, soon to be published, it includes a study of the second mortgage situation by R. B. Beach, former business manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Beach declares that second mortgage financing can be conservative and safe, that there is no justification for excessive costs and no reason why this type of financing should be left to irresponsible.

"The popular misconception of the second mortgage, as necessarily extremely hazardous, comes," writes Mr. Beach, "from a failure to understand the purpose of secondary or junior financing and from a lack of understanding of the principles which apply to the second as distinguished from the first mortgage in purpose and method," the article asserts.

"The service of the second mortgage is essentially different from that of the first mortgage; the conditions are different; the hazards are different; the safeguards are different. But the net result—as safeguards are balanced against hazards—is the same.

"The principle most characteristic of secondary financing is that of regular amortization, in plain English, easy monthly payments. It is the 'budget plan' about which we hear so much nowadays. It is the constantly increasing equity produced by these regular payments that overcomes the greater hazard of the second mortgage and the all-effective safeguard that takes secondary financing out of the field of speculation and puts it on the sound foundation of conservative investment.

"The unforeseen is less unforeseeable at close range. In short duration combined with an equity increasing every month there is a factor of safety that those who under-value second mortgages have not taken into account."

**FAVORABLE ITALIAN FACTORS**  
ROME, Aug. 10.—Deposits in Italian postal savings banks rose from 10,415,000,000 lire June 30 to 10,452,000,000 lire July 31, and 10,519,000,000 lire July 29. Unemployment, which rose from 85,522 June 30, 1925 to 98,490 May 31, 1926, declined in June to 82,264.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30 to 9:30.  
Shower of meteors expected during evening, according to officials of Harvard University Observatory.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Concert by The Melodians, weekly luncheon of Boston Rotary Club, Boston City Club, 12:30.  
Annual luncheon and public reading, Piers Smith Hall, Harvard, 2:30.  
Baseball, St. Louis vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:35.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
At 100 West 96th Street, New York  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.50; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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# ???

## These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

BETTER CHINESE  
RELATIONS SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

tariff restrictions contained in the existing treaties, while on the other hand the Chinese delegates have expressed China's preparedness to abolish them, the internal tariff rates, simultaneously with the enforcement of the national tariff law, not later than Jan. 1, 1929.

## Government Funds Inadequate

The present tariff arrangement, he pointed out, permits China to collect only 5 per cent on imports, which supplies inadequate funds to maintain a strong central government. Foreign powers are in the position of demanding that China set up such a government, while withholding from the country the financial means of doing so.

A hopeful feature in the midst of present anti-foreign disturbances in China are concessions, said Dr. Edmunds, which have already been made by the foreign interests. For instance, the Shanghai ratepayers' meeting of April 14 voted that three Chinese members should be added to the municipal council of the international settlement. Though this concession has been criticized by Chinese as inadequate, many influential spokesmen see in this an opportunity to show their willingness to co-operate.

At Hankow, also, he said, the British municipal council has offered the Chinese population in the British concession representation on the council. "This offer," Dr. Edmunds says, "which was made in a very good spirit, has been well received by the Chinese." Dr. Edmunds pointed out that the concession there are only 150 British residents as against 5000 Chinese.

In regard to extraterritoriality, or the administration of foreign laws in China for foreigners, Dr. Edmunds cited the instance of the Germans who since their defeat in the war have lived under Chinese legislation.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Wednesday; showers in the afternoon and night; little change in temperature; moderate southerly breeze. Southern New England: Fair tonight with local showers and thunder storms; moderate to fresh southeast and south winds.  
Northern New England: Showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; southeast and south winds.

Official Temperatures	
(F. at 8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany .....	68
Atlantic City ..	76
Boston .....	75
Buffalo .....	72
Calgary .....	40
Charleston .....	80
Chicago .....	72
Denver .....	60
Des Moines .....	68
Eastport .....	60
Galveston .....	82
Hartford .....	82
Havana .....	82
Helena .....	46
Jacksonville .....	80
Kansas City .....	82
Los Angeles .....	61

**High Tides at Boston**  
Tuesday, 1:35 p. m.  
Wednesday, 1:42 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:23 p. m.

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—Charge Purchases Payable in November

SECOND FLOOR

The Outlet Company

PROVIDENCE

Broadcasting Station WJAR

BETTER CHINESE  
RELATIONS SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

lation. In general, he reported, the Germans "do not fear the criminal courts of China, because few of them will offend, while in the civil cases they are inclined to settle by arbitration, or otherwise out of court—which is, in fact, the Chinese method."

## Dr. Lee Takes Issue

Dr. Lee took issue with the statement that Germans, together with the Austrians and Russians, have been satisfied to live without extraterritoriality under Chinese law and administration. He cited instances which he said proved maladministration of justice in such cases, and concluded that foreign settlements will have to be maintained for the protection of aliens for a decade at least.

Customs autonomy, Dr. Lee argued, might be given to China, but the central Chinese Government would be incapable of abolishing the like taxes imposed by powerful provinces in exchange for it. Personal autonomy, he said, would be territoriality abolished in China in 10 or 15 years. Regarding foreign financial control he said "not less but more financial assistance will be necessary if China is to speedily extricate itself from the political and financial chaos in which it finds itself."

He added: "Such control, however, should be international rather than national, divorced from all political preferential right and pretensions and exercised at all times for the benefit of and not to the detriment of the Chinese people."

## Sees Force Dominating

Charles C. Batchelder, formerly commercial attaché in China, said that "force dominates the Nation today," that the native military rulers are prolonging the period of turbulence for their own ends, and that the so-called "eking Government" is wholly impotent.

Today, he said, China possesses larger armed forces than any other country, the total troops of various provinces numbering 1,600,000. He charged an alliance between Chinese business men and military leaders, and asserted these interests are behind the young students' agitation.

"If the foreign treaties and supervision were withdrawn," he concluded, "there is danger that China will break into small pieces with the likelihood that certain western nations would take the opportunity to seize territory."

**No Danger of Bolshevism**  
Taking issue with Mr. Batchelder, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese banker and head of Oberlin-in-China, asserted that Chinese militarists are supported more by Western nations than by home influences. He denied that there is danger of China going Bolshevik, inasmuch as Chinese territory is owned by small farmers who would not agree to Communism.

The inconsistency of western demands on China is represented, he said, in the cry on one side that China must pay its debts, while on the other it is urged that it should be relieved of its obligations.

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Broadcasting Station WJAR

Hydroelectric Development  
Starts at Grand Falls, N. B.Work Begins on Project Which Will Cost About  
\$8,000,000—Great Potential Water Power

GRAND FALLS, N. B., Aug. 10 (AP)—Actual development of a great hydroelectric plant at Grand Falls on the St. John River formally starts today. Men prominent in the public life of New Brunswick are the guests at a ceremony which will culminate with the pressing of an electric button setting off a blast near the pitch of the falls.

The International Paper Company is carrying out the project which for several years was a matter of international negotiations and which was the pressing of an electric button setting off a blast near the pitch of the falls.

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Airedale Helped  
Run Locomotive"Rowdy" Rode Two Years in  
Engine Cab, Watching Signals  
Like a "Regular"

GREENSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8 (AP)—Commuters on the 6 a. m. local out of here for Pittsburgh now ride without Rowdy, a big Airedale, in the engine cab. He has been disbarred from active train service.

Rowdy is the property and inseparable companion of Charles Miller, engineer and president of the Westmoreland County Poultry and Pet Association, and for two years has been riding in the engine cab of his master. He is known to scores of persons along the line, who thought all manner of things might have happened to him, until it became known that he had left the service.

Rowdy is described as a "real" railroader. He observed the rules by sitting quietly in the cab, watching the signals and when, for any unusual reason the train was stopped, was among the first to see what was going on. His friends declare his case nor go into the freight or yard service is a certainty, for present plans call for retirement to the Miller home in Youngwood.

Another striking feature in the house is the marble frieze in bas-relief, the work of the sculptor Bystrom, the first owner and designer of the house. This frieze encircles the large hall, which is open to the roof just below the skylight.



## ITALY OPPOSES ARMS CONTROL

International Supervision, General Says, Would Not Be Tolerated

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Aug. 10.—Pending the resumption of the discussion on the possibility of distinguishing between civil and military aircraft for the purpose of disarmament, the military subcommittee of the preparatory disarmament commission yesterday debated the problem whether it is possible or desirable to establish a system of international control or supervision over armaments.

Keen division of opinion was manifested on this question by an Italian, General Martini, who argued that any form of control would prove unworkable, owing to the interference which it would involve with the sovereign rights of states. Italy, he declared, would never tolerate such supervision by a league or any other power, and if disarmament agreements were to be carried out they must rest on the good faith of all the countries concerned.

Commandant Lucien, speaking for France, maintained that some form of supervision is necessary, if only to remove suspicion that any country is not carrying out its part of a bargain.

The American delegation, which has already made its view known on this subject in a formal statement, declared that the United States would accept control of any kind over its armaments, supported the Italian view, and Admiral Jones made an interesting speech in reply to the French arguments. He maintained that if a disarmament treaty were to be really effective it must depend on the elimination of international jealousy and distrust, and rest on the good faith and loyalty of the government concerned in carrying it out. But, since supervision would arouse suspicion and resentment, it would defeat its own object by creating the very hostility between nations which it was the object of the disarmament treaty to remove. No nation would, in fact, tolerate doubt or suspicion of its good faith on the part of other nations which was implied by the supervision of its armaments by the nationals of other countries.

Admiral Jones made it clear that the United States would not object to any of the powers establishing a system of control for themselves. His only desire was to make it plain that the execution of any international agreement for the limitation of armaments must depend, so far as the United States was concerned, upon international good faith and respect for the treaties.

Despite this statement, the French thesis, however, was adopted by 8 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

Great Britain, Italy, Argentina and the Netherlands supported the American view.

## CALLES REGIME IS DEFENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

change and improvement of the general economic situation.

There has been a sharp drop in the value of silver money in Mexico and prices of certain foodstuffs are rising. There has been somewhat of a flurry in financial and business circles over the situation, but the bankers pronounce as unwarranted any apprehension on the part of the public of a possible panic.

The bankers assert that there is no necessity for alarm, although the people are linking the fall in the value of silver with the economic boycott declared by the National League for the Defense of Religious Freedom, bankers deny that this is a fact.

## Gold Reserve Accumulated

It is asserted by the bankers that the slump in silver is due to the Government's policy of accumulating a large gold reserve to support a new issue of paper money by the Banco de Mexico and for the payment of Mexico's foreign debts. For this purpose they estimate that some 70,000,000 pesos of gold had to be withdrawn from general circulation and assert that the natural law of supply and demand has increased the value of gold in terms of silver.

An appraisal of the present conditions must include recognition of the fact that business in Mexico has been depressed for months.

Impartial observers, however, express the conviction that present conditions, or even considerably worse conditions, could prevail for a long time without the Government being forced to yield on its religious policy, which is the purpose of the boycott.

## Archbishop Declares Church Cannot Accept Civil Rule

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (P).—The New York World says in a special article that the Mexican Government has received offers to mediate its differences with the Roman Catholic Church which have not been published nor brought results.

In a copyrighted statement by Archbishop Jose Mora y del Rio, it is declared that such offers have been received from "highly qualified persons" other than President Leguia of Peru and Latin-American diplomats, whose tenders were published.

The archbishop denied that the church is attempting to set up a state within a state, but, he said, "The beliefs of the Mexican people do not harmonize with the Mexican laws and constitution."

"To ask and to try for derogation of these laws," the archbishop said, "is not going against the sovereignty of the nation."

He said priests have no right to vote in an election and cannot be

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## NEW YORK STATE BALANCES BOOKS

Governor's Financial Statement Shows "Surplus in Bank of \$15,000,000"

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (P).—Governor Smith has issued a "financial statement to the people of the State of New York," prepared "in such a way as to make it perfectly clear and plain to every citizen of the State."

The statement warns against the "avalanche of misrepresentation" regarding state finances that may be expected just prior to election, and sounds an echo of the controversy between the Governor and the Legislature which marked the last two sessions.

High spots in the statement include the report that the State's total indebtedness to its bondholders on July 1 last amounted to \$315,520,000, that on the same date the State had in its sinking funds "equivalent to money in the bank drawing interest," \$94,959,357, and that the total cost of government in 1925 was \$16,176,999 more than in 1924.

Despite the \$16,000,000 total increase in government cost, the governor said the real increase over last year for the regular governmental operating expenses was very slight, less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total appropriated for this purpose. More than \$14,000,000 of the total increase is found in four items which have been government, outlined as follows by the governor:

Additional support of the common schools as determined by the 1925 Legislature and appropriated in 1926, \$11,850,000.  
Payment to the owners of slaughtered and butchered cattle, to speed up the work of ridding the herds in the State of diseased cattle, \$1,500,000.  
Increases in salary for the judiciary throughout the State, necessitated by adoption of constitutional amendment, \$709,183.

On July 1, the actual and estimated incomes from taxation and all other sources of revenue available to pay the expenses of the State amounted to \$209,580,107.

"All of the above means that ample resources are available to meet the State's indebtedness, take care of every activity of the Government, return \$30,897,619 to the taxpayers and have in the bank as against the day of need a clear surplus in excess of \$15,000,000."

## The Jitney Players

Strolling players of the twentieth century in America, appropriately known as the Jitney Players, presented Lady Gregory's fantastic play in three acts, "The Dragon," last night on their own outdoor stage, set up to face the steps of the Widener Library at Harvard.

An audience which occupied most of the available space provided by steps, chairs and lawn paid tribute of close attention and cordial applause. The natural beauty of the setting and the spirited work of the players contributed about equally to an enjoyable evening.

The play is less familiar in America than other of Lady Gregory's productions, but it is quite in her vein. It relates the adventures of a hungry king, a shrewish queen, a lovely princess, an astrologer, a dragon with a taste for beautiful ladies and a heroic cook who turns out to be himself a king, and who, after reducing the dragon to the vegetable class, naturally wins the princess he has saved.

All very quaint and charming and old-Irish, and lastly enjoyed by the sort of audience that expresses its pleasure by chuckles.

Joaquin Southern and Alice Keating (Mrs. Bushnell Cheney) played the King and Queen in effective comedy style. Frances Simpson was an appealing Princess, and Ilse Bloede a traditional nurse. George Macready was superbly heroic as the rescuer, and Bushnell Cheney, who is director of the company, displayed conspicuous ability as the Astrologer.

Hardware Jobbers  
FACE TRUST CHARGES  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON.—The Department of Justice has filed suit in the United States District Court at Richmond, Va., charging violations of the antitrust laws by alleged price fixing combination in hardware, agricultural implements and supplies by the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association and many of the leading hardware concerns throughout fourteen southern States. In addition to

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Authority on Church Insurance. Your Present Policies Examined. Compared with Insured Policies. Written Report Furnished. Reformation. Value Appraisals. Reformed. H. H. Prager, Chairman of Your Board Write Us Today. Associates in Principal Office.

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## Attention, Trustees

Authority on Church Insurance. Your Present Policies Examined. Compared with Insured Policies. Written Report Furnished. Reformation. Value Appraisals. Reformed. H. H. Prager, Chairman of Your Board Write Us Today. Associates in Principal Office.

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512 FIFTH AVENUE—AT 43D STREET

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

27 OLD BOND STREET 2 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

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The French Government, had it ratified the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement, would have had the \$30,000,000 interest on this debt which it has paid in semiannual installments since June, 1925, credited to its first year's installment of the debt repayment, which is set at the same amount.

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## FRANCE ENTERS INTO NEW PACT

Accord Concluded With Rumania Is One of Series With Eastern Europe

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A pact of friendship and arbitration has been concluded between France and Rumania, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns. Though the news is unofficial it appears to be confirmed.

This accord belongs to a series which France is contracting with eastern European states. Their object is to contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans and the defense of the territorial status quo in the Balkans in accordance with the Franco-Polish treaty, then the Franco-Slovakian. A similar accord was negotiated with Yugoslavia and provisionally signed by Dr. Ninichich. It was desired to put the French policy in consonance with the Italian policy and the Italian conception would have a more precise alliance.

The present Franco-Rumanian convention is in conformity with the scheme of the League of Nations. It expresses friendship, pledges non-aggression, and accepts arbitration for any differences that may arise. It does not specifically provide defense against attack, but it is explained that such defense is provided in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

France has recognized fully Rumanian rights in Bessarabia, a province which Russia claims. Italy is more doubtful about Bessarabia. Certainly Bessarabia is the sensitive spot in Central Europe.

## If You Would Know Why It Costs More to Live, Federal Figures Will Tell You

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Housekeepers who protest the cost of ordinary living without knowing when or where the increase in expense comes, should heed the Bureau of Labor statistics, Department of Labor, which, with calm detachment from responsibility, and feeling no personal pinch, gathers information as to what it costs to live in the various cities and where the trend is still upward.

The cost of living in Detroit, Mich., increased \$4.7 per cent from December, 1914, to June, 1926. Buffalo, Cleveland, Jacksonville, Fla., and Philadelphia came close behind. Portland, Ore., showed the least increase. Boston did well, with an increase of only 6.8 per cent, about the same as Seattle. The increase in New York for the time stated was 7.6 per cent.

There was a slight decrease in the last year in Los Angeles, Houston, Tex., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Seattle. The greatest increase for the year was shown in Jacksonville, Fla., Boston coming next with an increase of 2.3 per cent.

Items responsible for the advance are grouped over the period from December, 1914, to June, 1926; increased for Boston were: food 5.5; clothing 5.9; housing 5.3; fuel and light 9.4; house furnishings 13.1; miscellaneous 9.1; and all items 6.8.

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## RHODESIA CALLS BRITISH YOUTH

Sir Abe Bailey Gives 140,000 Acres, With Training, to Young Settlers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Sir Abe Bailey, the South African mine-owner and agriculturalist, has just established an undertaking in Rhodesia for the training of young settlers, from South Africa and England, under 20 years of age. He has formed a private company for the purpose and transferred to it 140,000 acres which he held in the Hartley district of Rhodesia, near Salisbury.

Each young settler under training will be placed on a block of 300 acres, under supervision and instruction, and will supervise the native labor employed on it. In return he will receive the profits from the block, but without the compulsion of either leasing or buying it later. Of course, it is hoped that, for his own sake, he will do one of these, and the scheme provides the necessary arrangements and facilities for those who desire to do so, or whose parents desire to do so on their sons' behalf. Cotton, tobacco, ground-nuts and maize will be specially cultivated and will form the subject of instruction.

This appears to be the first scheme of settlement yet started in South Africa to include settlers from England which does not require that the settler should provide a guarantee of a minimum amount of capital being available. Even had the case of the 1920 Settlers' Society, these minimums are relatively speaking rather large. The Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers who are at present in London with their Premier, Sir Charles Coghlan, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, though they have mainly come over to discuss the future of the Rhodesian railways, the whole subject of Rhodesian immigration will be discussed at the same time, bearing in mind particularly the co-operation of the public schools, which are already bearing fruit.

The Falkland Islands Government, which controls hundreds of thousands of square miles of whaling grounds from its small isolated area in the South Atlantic, has financed an expedition, led by a British naval officer, to study the habits of the whale.

Two ships are now being fitted out in the Thames for this purpose, one a trawler-whaler from Hull, the William Schoresby, and the other the Wildflower, one of the ships that accompanied Captain Scott on his expedition to Antarctica. The expedition is being supplied by the British Government and the universities. As the Falkland Islands whaling grounds are now the richest in the world, the expedition should have important results.

Sir Michael Sadler, one of Britain's foremost educationists, has persuaded the University of Oxford to make a financial grant to dispatch an investigator from there to study the working of the new primary schools in the Union of South Africa, and as the university was constantly supplying men for the administrations of those colonies, it was essential that such a report should be made for the students' guidance.

In a talk with the Bank of British West Africa, a Monitor representative was recently informed that Germany is gradually but surely regaining her lost ground in West Africa, and were it not for the shortage of capital of the Hamburg trading firms, the recovery would be more rapid. Imports of palm kernels there were 165,000 tons last year, as against 93,000 tons the previous year. On the other hand British imports of these kernels fell from 252,000 tons in 1925 to 225,000 tons in 1926. Germany also imported 115,000 tons of West African cocoa. It is believed that this year Germany's imports of kernels will equal in quantity those of 1913, when she took nine-tenths of West Africa's exports of these. On the other hand, West Africa's production of these has doubled compared with 1913, so that the percentage does not mean the same. During 1925 Germany exported goods worth £2,817,175 to Nigeria and took from there produce valued at £2,939,692.

Though Canada has for six years been vainly endeavoring to get permission to export her apples to Italy, the Union of South Africa, says a Milan correspondent, has succeeded in obtaining permission from the Italian Government to send in that country's fresh fruit during those seasons of the year when not in competition with native produce. Following on this a big South African fruit-distributing organization for southern Europe generally is now being arranged which will handle the Italian side with that of other adjacent countries. A similar organization for northern Europe is in successful operation from Bremen.

## WILL SPEAK AT RALLY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special).—William M. Butler, United States Senator; Henry L. Bowles, Representative in Congress, and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, will be speakers at an outing of the Republicans of western Massachusetts in Riverside Park, Aug. 21, and in addition to these candidates, Simon D. Foss, United States Senator from Ohio, will be heard. There will be a sports program and vaudeville features.

## POSTAL GAINS SHOWN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special).—Springfield's postal receipts continue to show an increase exceeding 10 gain in population, according to the latest figures marking an increase of \$5973, or 6.14 per cent, last month over receipts of July, 1925. This is all the more notable inasmuch as several large periodicals were over from this city within the year and was thought that the mail in it a temporary reduction of receipts.

## New York Cherishes Boston Tradition

Historical Society Copies Hancock House for Memorial at Ticonderoga

New York State has got ahead of Boston in commemoration of one of this city's cherished traditions, an Associated Press dispatch says. Ever since the John Hancock House on Beacon Hill, near the State House and overlooking the Common, was torn down there have been plans to produce the famous colonial mansion either as an executive mansion or as an historic memorial.

None of these projects has materialized. But the New York State Historical Association looked with appreciative eyes on the mansion's architectural lines as preserved in picture and plan, and proceeded to erect a reproduction of the dwelling at Ticonderoga, N. Y., to serve as its permanent home. The building will be dedicated on Aug. 21. Its exterior is of gray-green stone.

## SPRINGFIELD SCOUTS WILL HONOR FOUNDER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special).—Founders' Day will be observed at Camp Sherman, summer training camp for Boy Scouts, on Thursday, with a swimming and diving exhibition, archery demonstration, formal parade, barbecue, camp fire, and water pagant.

During the past year the land comprised by the camp has been purchased for the Scouts and additional territory acquired. Two cabins valued at \$1000 have been built by the United Commercial Travelers, with their own hands; a T wharf, pier, raft and diving board, also valued at \$1000, have been given by the Lions' Club; a private telephone line has been installed, and also fire extinguishing apparatus and carpentry and tin-smithing tools given by several individual citizens of this city. At the exercises on Thursday formal presentation will be made of all these gifts.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO HAVE \$100,000 HOME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special).—The contract has been let for Pynchon Memorial, a building of Colonial type to become the permanent home of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society.

It will be 50x100 feet, with four exhibition and four period rooms, besides the executive offices. The exterior will be of Quincy split-face granite, to harmonize with the buff brick of the Art and Science Museum on the same block, and will be of fireproof construction throughout. The cost will be in the vicinity of \$100,000.

## WIRE COMPANY ENTERS CLAIM

A petition for abatement in the 1925 taxes paid Boston was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. The petitioner says the state commissioner of taxes and corporations held the Boston holdings at \$9,570,800 whereas, it is alleged, taxes were collected to the extent of \$316,650.36 on an aggregate real estate valuation of \$11,870,800.

## CONVENTION AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP).—The Democratic state convention will be held in this city, Sept. 15 and 16, it was announced today by Alexander S. Lynch, secretary of the state Democratic central committee. Caucuses and primaries will be held on Aug. 30 to elect delegates to the convention and to the congressional, county, senatorial district conventions.

## Here They Are, Right at Home for the Time Being



It Takes Many of the Men a Good Part of Their Time to Keep the Dust and Dirt of the Street From Musing the Ladder Truck, but It Is Always Spick and Span.

## SOUTH BROOKLINE BUS PERMIT ARGUED

Selectmen Hold Question Under Advisement

The Selectmen of Brookline, after a hearing yesterday attended by more than 50 persons, took under advisement the question of granting a permit to the Boston Elevated Railway Company to operate a motorbus line from the intersection of Boylston and Lee Streets to serve South Brookline. The proposed route would be on Lee, Clyde, Newton, Grove, and South Streets, extending approximately to the upper boundary of West Roxbury.

The greater number of the residents and real estate men who spoke at the hearing advocated the extension of the transportation service, and a vote of those present showed 48 hands in favor and five against the granting of the permit. It was announced at the meeting that the Selectmen had received about 30 letters opposing the bus operation since the filing of the petition bearing approximately 200 names requesting it.

Objections to the plan voiced by Lothrop Withington and to other speakers consisted mainly of the apprehension that increased traffic from West Roxbury would be drawn into Lee Street and make that street unsafe for children playing in the neighborhood. Edward Dana, general manager of the railway company, explained that the buses might be routed over Hammond Street to the Boylston car line or else to Jamaica Plain, but that to do so would leave many residents of Lee Street who wish bus service unprotected.

## Firemen, Housed in Residence, Make Beds, Cut Grass and Cook

Ladder Company 30 Have Great Lark in Two-Family House at 15 Walnut Park, Roxbury, While Regular Station Is Being Remodeled

For the next six months Capt. William A. J. Drinan and Lieut. Cornelius F. Driscoll, with 15 members of Ladder Company 30 of the Boston Fire Department, are keeping house and making the first floor of a two-family apartment house at 15 Walnut Park, Roxbury, a temporary fire station while their own ladder house in Washington Street, near by, is being remodeled. For lack of a garage they store the big ladder in front of the house in the street.

"Keeping house? Yes, that's just it, and what's more, the 15 men think it a great summer-time lark. The discipline of the department continues. The tapper, gong, and telephone in the front room and the running card are there and all the other significant features of the regular engine house.

Today morning were cutting grass in the front yard, while others were tidying up the house within doors and still others were rubbing down and polishing the woodwork and nickel fittings of the ladder in the street.

"It's a great lark for the boys," said Captain Drinan. "It's just a long summer holiday and when we tumble off the ladder, Edward F. Leonard is the first cook, William O.

## PROGRESS REPORTED BY SALVATION ARMY

Well Pleased With Fresh Air Camp at Sharon

That the outstanding accomplishment of the past year has been the development of "Wonderland," the fresh air camp of the Salvation Army on Lake Massabesic, at Sharon, 23 miles from Boston, is the belief expressed by Col. W. A. McIntyre, New England director, in the annual report of the Salvation Army of Massachusetts, Inc. "This, I believe, is the most wonderful fresh air camp in the world," the report states, "with an unequalled constructive program."

Although the cost has run somewhat over \$200,000, already half of the amount is in sight and a question of subscriptions is still under way, the report says. The property comprises 67 acres, with 43 buildings, including dormitories in the children's village, cottages in the mothers' village, section, story-seller buildings, surrounding Pine Hill Farm, in the children's section there are

## COLONY AT HYANNIS PLANNING TO BUILD

Community House to Cost \$25,000 Projected

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special).—Students coming here for the 1927 summer session of the Normal School will, according to the present prospect, have the advantage of facilities afforded by a community house to be erected adjacent to Hyannis Harbor and the Normal School tent colony.

First concentrated discussion of the possibilities of arranging for the erection of such a building arose in the citizenship class conducted by Rose A. Carrigan, master of the Shurtleff School in Boston. It was the sentiment of the class that benefits derived from the associations afforded by the student body might be broadened by the acquisition of a building to provide not only the abstract stimuli for community interchange and association, but housing requirements as well.

A plan was presented by members of the citizenship class to Francis A. Bagnall, principal of the Hyannis Normal School and to the State Department of Education. A faculty committee was appointed, consisting of Miss Carrigan, B. D. Remy of the Springfield Junior High School and Charles H. Morrill of Hyannis Normal School.

It is estimated that the approximate cost of such a building will be \$25,000, and student groups are already setting about ways and means of starting the building fund. A cake and candy sale has been held by the citizenship class, under the direction of Miss Carrigan, of Fall River and Miss Helen Melver of Essex and \$25 realized.

The student body has unanimously voted to adopt the plans. Mrs. Phoebe Matthews of West Somerville is chairman of the campaign committee.

## MAINE MOTOR FEES TOTAL IS \$2,150,776

Registrations and Licenses Show Gain Over 1925

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 10 (Special).—Figures given out by E. C. Smith, Deputy Secretary of State, show that during the month of July, 1926, there were registered in Maine 6304 passenger cars, 132 passenger cars for hire, and 835 trucks. During the same month, 10,948 operators' licenses and 495 chauffeurs' licenses were issued. Fees were collected to the amount of \$123,109.

These bring the total to Aug. 1, this year, in the above classes: Passenger cars, 112,876; passenger cars for hire, 2187; trucks, 20,260; operators' licenses, 108,975; chauffeurs' licenses, 5589. Total fees collected, \$2,150,776.

The total fees collected this year to Aug. 1 are in excess of the total collected during the entire year 1925, when the receipts were \$2,146,719. The registration of passenger cars this year is fast approaching the total figure of 113,344 for the year 1925.

## INTERNATIONALE CHIDES AMERICA

Two Groups of Communists Areat Loggerheads in New World

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence).—The internal differences within the ranks of the American Communists, who are known under the name of the Workers' Party, have become a source of serious concern to the Communist International, and the session of the enlarged executive committee of the Internationale which took place in Moscow last spring devoted a considerable amount of time to working out formulas calculated to bridge over these internal differences.

The fundamental division in the ranks of the American Communists is between the groups headed respectively by C. E. Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster. There have been a number of minor shades of difference; but the chief opposing tendencies, especially since the organization of the Workers' Party, have revolved themselves about personalities of Ruthenberg and Foster.

An Old-Line Socialist Each of these men may be considered typical for the group which follows him. Ruthenberg is an old-line Socialist, an orthodox Marxist, and he has rallied to his support the more politically minded elements among the American Communists. Foster, on the other hand, is essentially a trade union agitator. A former member of the Industrial Workers of the World, and at one time a convinced radical, he took no part in political, as opposed to industrial activity, until he joined the Communists in 1921. He brought to the Party a much broader contact with the trade union movement than any of the other leaders could boast (this contact has to a large extent been lost since his Communist affiliations have become generally known), but his political education, from the standpoint of Marxist doctrine, left something to be desired.

So, within the strict confines of the American Workers' Party, rallied around Ruthenberg, the more definitely trades union elements gravitated naturally to Foster. The struggle for the control of the party has now been going on between these two groups for several years, with varying success. At the last convention of the party in the fall of 1925 there was a shift of leadership from Foster to Ruthenberg; and the Communist International has now taken a hand in the affair for the purpose of composing the differences and establishing some measure of harmony in the American Communist ranks.

## Moscow Bans Faction

A resolution adopted by the enlarged executive committee of the Internationale calls for "the complete and absolute abandonment of the factional fight within the Communist Party," adding that it has grounds to expect many of the members of the party central committee to mislead the minority, since there is no reason to doubt the loyalty of the latter toward the Internationale. As a means of adjusting the differences the executive committee recommends that Foster and his followers are to be primarily entrusted with the Communist work in the trades unions. They are supposed to carry on this work under the direction of the party, but the party central committee is warned against exercising "petty control" over the activities of Foster and his group.

## Struggle for Power

The resolution declares that "one of the most important tasks of the Communist Party is the struggle for power in the trade unions," adding that "this must be carried on in conformity with the tactics of the Internationale and must not be permitted to degenerate into an unscrupulous chase after office." In regard to the concrete methods of struggling for power in the trade unions, the American Communists are urged to devote more attention to the workers in the heavy industries, to miners, metal workers, railroad workers, etc. A radical revision is recommended in the program of the Trade Union Educational League, and the American Communists are reminded that such an organization, which aims to attract and organize the nonparty workers, should not and cannot have a purely Communist program. This may be considered a concession to the viewpoint of Foster, who founded the League as a measure of "horror from within" the regular trade unions, but who found his efforts in this direction handicapped by the determination of the theoretical Marxians in the party to stamp the League out as a vehicle of "bourgeois return" to the subject of the factional struggle, the resolution contains the following stern warning:

## The Enlarged Executive Committee

declares that the complete and unconditional abandonment of the factional struggle is a demand of the Communist Internationale, and that everyone who violates this demand must reckon on the most serious consequences for himself."

## "FIN. COM." ASKS OPINION ON SNOW FUND ACTION

The Boston Finance Commission is continuing its opposition to the purchase of more than \$200,000 worth of Boston, and today seeks an opinion as to the legality of the manner in which the Council permitted a loan order for \$400,000 to be used as part of the fund.

## This became law by default

through tabling the measure. The commission has asked Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel, to render an opinion on this procedure.

## CAMP DEVELNS INSPECTED

CAMP DEVELNS (Special Correspondence).—Major-General Prentiss Brown, first corps area commander, with headquarters at the Army Base in South Boston, made an informal inspection of the Custer Military Training Camp here today. He was escorted about the area by Brig.-Gen. Maynard D. Brown, commander of the 1st C. M. T. C. General Brown returned to Boston later in the day.

## RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

## Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 10

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME  
CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (418 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories. 9—Studio program. 11—Our Own Orchestra.

## EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAO, Boston, Mass. (434 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Metropolitan Theater: musical accompaniment to feature picture, "The Show Off," featuring Ford Sterling, Louis Wilson, Louis Brotons and Gregory Kelly. 9:30—News Flash. 10—The Day in Finance. 10:45—Live stock and meat report. 11—The Shillars, conducted by Clyde McRae. 11:30—Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra. 12—What's Going On? 12:30—Baseball and news. 12:35—Murphy's Carnival Dance Orchestra. 1—Garnett Belcher, tenor; Norma Patriciano; Grace Stone, pianist. 2:30—The New Hotel Kenmore ensemble. 3:30—The Aunt Bessie phonograph entertainers: Ethel Clayton Brown, violinist; Gertrude Zuercher, pianist and pianist; Helen Wingard, soprano and pianist; Lena Harris, mezzo-soprano. 10:45—Crescent Gardens' Orchestra.

## Wednesday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WNAO Women's Club: Bible readings, S. A. Allen, director. Boston Urban League; guests from the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; speaker, Mrs. Frank H. Stewart, chairman of the department of art, contralto solo, Edna A. Dreyer; Mrs. Arthur H. Davidson, accompanist; Lillian solo, Herbert Liveridge; Miss Louise Brown, violinist; Gertrude Zuercher, pianist and pianist; Helen Wingard, soprano and pianist; Lena Harris, mezzo-soprano. 10:45—Crescent Gardens' Orchestra.

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## Musical program, 10—Know Your City

and Talk About It.

WCBM, Portland, Me. (344 Meters)  
8:15 p. m.—News of the Day. 9:30—Sport results. 10:30—WEAF. 11—Baseball scores. 12:30—News period. 12:35—Sacred song hour. 12:45—Time signals and weather forecast. 12:55—Pittsburgh concert.

## WTAO, Worcester, Mass. (434 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Black and White Orchestra. 9:45—Baseball scores. 10:30—WEAF. 11—Baseball scores. 12:30—News period. 12:35—Sacred song hour. 12:45—Time signals and weather forecast. 12:55—Pittsburgh concert.

## WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (330 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 9:25—Baseball scores. 10:30—Talk, "The Wonderful Story of Steinmetz," part 4, prepared by John W. Hammond. 10:45—WGT orchestra. 11:30—Half hour of romance. 12:45—Pennsylvania Keystones. 1—Southern Hemisphere cruise.

## WEAF, New York City (434 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Columbia University French lecture by Dr. Victor Clark. 1—Salon concert. 1:30—"The Twins." 2—Hour of music. 3—Musical: Greenwich Village Orchestra. 10:30—Jack Allen and his orchestra.

## WJZ, New York City (434 Meters)

8:05 p. m.—Frank Dole. 8:15—Waldorf Orchestra. 9:30—Dance. 10:30—Pennsylvania cruise. 11:30—George Olsen's Pennsylvania Orchestra.

## WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (340 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital. 9:45—Morton dinner music. 10:45—Ethel Bailey plays fashion in the musical review. 11:30—Dance orchestra. 12:30—Minstrel: Frank Elliott, director. 1:30—Concert. Chalfont-Haddon dual. 2:30—Edna's Weekly Movie. 3:30—Cummings Cantuckiana, dance orchestra. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. 11:30—Dance orchestra.

## WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (400 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Sleepyhead Dance Orchestra. 9:30—Minstrel: direction of Frank Elliott. 10:30—Concert by Chalfont-Haddon dual. 11:30—Edna's Weekly Movie. 12:30—Cummings Cantuckiana, dance orchestra. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. 11:30—Dance orchestra.

## WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (370 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 1—Roy Taylor, tenor. 11:30—The Three Brothers. 12:30—Minstrel: direction of Frank Elliott. 1:30—Concert. Chalfont-Haddon dual. 2:30—Edna's Weekly Movie. 3:30—Cummings Cantuckiana, dance orchestra. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. 11:30—Dance orchestra.

## WRC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Minstrel: direction of Frank Elliott. 10:30—Concert by Chalfont-Haddon dual. 11:30—Edna's Weekly Movie. 12:30—Cummings Cantuckiana, dance orchestra. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. 11:30—Dance orchestra.

## WBA, Baltimore, Md. (434 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner program. 9:30—Dinner orchestra. 10:30—Dinner orchestra. 11:30—Dinner orchestra. 12:30—Dinner orchestra. 1:30—Dinner orchestra. 2:30—Dinner orchestra. 3:30—Dinner orchestra.

## WBA, Baltimore, Md. (434 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner program. 9:30—Dinner orchestra. 10:30—Dinner orchestra. 11:30—Dinner orchestra. 12:30—Dinner orchestra. 1:30—Dinner orchestra. 2:30—Dinner orchestra. 3:30—Dinner orchestra.

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## WGB, Clearwater, Fla. (340 Meters)

8 p. m.—Capital Theater Orchestra. 9:30—Dinner concert. 10:30—Dinner concert. 11:30—Dinner concert. 12:30—Dinner concert. 1:30—Dinner concert. 2:30—Dinner concert. 3:30—Dinner concert.

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## WOMEN SEEKING CONGRESS SEATS

Miss Kepple and Mrs. Rogers File Nomination Papers—Contests Are Predicted

Two Massachusetts women have filed nomination papers for Congress, one a Democrat and the other a Republican. Both will meet with strong opposition, either in the primary or state election.

The first woman candidate to file today was Miss Minerva D. Kepple of 1305 North Main Street, Fall River, seeking the Democratic nomination in the Fifteenth District. She is not expected to have opposition in the primary, but if nominated she will contest against Joseph W. Martin Jr., of North Attleboro, present Republican Congressman.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, present member of Congress from the Fifth District, filed her papers, which contained names of many prominent men and women from all the important centers of her district.

If Mrs. Rogers wins the Republican nomination, she will have as her Democratic opponent James H. Hurley of Marlboro, formerly Mayor and postmaster under President Wilson's Administration. Mr. Hurley has also served in the State House of Representatives.

Miss Kepple has been an active worker in Democratic politics several years, and in 1922 was one of the leading organizers. Her fight is in a district usually Republican. Her opponent is a newspaper publisher.

Wellington Wells, President of the Senate, filed papers today for Republican nomination for State Senator in the Third Suffolk District. He was president of the Senate during the last session, and is understood to be a candidate for another term as presiding officer.

John E. Swift of Milford filed his papers for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general. Others

were expected to file before the closing time at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Republican contest for the Attorney-General nomination is classed as the most interesting of all the Republican 1926 primary races. The decision of Jay R. Benton, of Belmont, incumbent, not to run for office again has precipitated a three-cornered "free-for-all."

Three Republicans had filed early today. They were Alexander Lincoln of Boston, Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge and Elijah Adlow of Roxbury. All have been campaigning actively and the real contest is expected to be among them, regardless of whether or not any others filed before the closing time.

Mr. Lincoln, first assistant attorney-general, filed his papers late in the afternoon. He has thousands of names, and his support is also over a wide territory. His supporters announce they have organized committees in every important city and town in the State, and have opened campaign headquarters at 27 Central Street, Boston.

Lincoln Campaign to Start This week Mr. Lincoln will start an active campaign in Suffolk and Middlesex Counties. He is very optimistic about his chances and, in a statement given out Monday, predicted a victory.

Mr. Reading is district attorney for Middlesex County, and has a large number of workers who have been active in many counties.

Mr. Adlow has served six terms in the State House of Representatives and had secured several thousand names more than required by law.

Chester I. Campbell, formerly Mayor of Quincy, has filed papers for the Republican nomination for Governor of the Council from the Second District. He was recently elected president of the Norfolk County Republican Club. He has been general manager of the Boston Automobile Show for the past 25 years, and was director of the Bureau of Expositions for the United States Government during the war. He is secretary of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Dealers Association, and active in many other associations.

Francis X. Sheehan of Boston filed papers for the Democratic nomination for the Governor of the Council from the Fourth District.

## Unique Piece of Woodworking Made in Augusta Man's Leisure

Personages and Incidents of World War Formed Historical Background for Mr. Roy's Art—Worked Far Into the Nights on Joyful Task

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 10 (Special)—A photograph cabinet, unique among examples of the woodworker's art, is attracting much attention here. Into this masterpiece more than 48,000 separate pieces of wood have been put by Adelard Roy, the builder. Mr. Roy works in a shoe factory, but has done the cabinet work in his spare moments.

The cabinet itself stands five feet high and two feet broad. Its entire surface is a mosaic of inlay in which are employed 17 kinds of wood, all in their natural colors, to present the designs which Mr. Roy has executed for decoration. The main body surrounding the sound box is an octagon, and each panel represents a scene of interest connected with the World War.

The leaders of the Allied Armies have been selected as subjects for the four panel portraits. The first of these is Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the Allied troops. The other three are Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, General Diaz, commander of the Italian, and Field Marshal Earl Haig, commander in the field for the British Empire. The other panels are devoted to an American flag, the Tuscania, a scene of co-operating airplanes and artillery and a moonlight view of No Man's Land between the trenches.

Into the assembly of the myriad pieces of wood Mr. Roy has put all of his spare time since the spring of 1919. Piece by piece the wood had to be selected, fitted, polished and glued into place. Stage by stage the cabinet grew slowly from its spreading base to the body and top cover. Day by day the work had to be planned

and executed before the finished result arrived. Finally, nearly two years went into the rubbing and varnishing process to give the finish.

By his own words, he had no set plan at the beginning just what he was going to make. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he let his fancy and artistic longing lead him where they would. Gradually his work took on a form which he finally determined to be suitable for a talking machine.

In talking about it, Mr. Roy tried to estimate the time he spent altogether in completing the cabinet. Taking an average of hours each day together with the full days when work was slack at the factory, he arrived at the conclusion that he has given nearly six hours a day for 13 years to the cabinet's construction and many more to the final finishing touches. Many times, he said, he worked late into the night.

"No matter how pressed I felt at times, I never once did a bit of work on it on a Sunday."

### 48,000 Bits of Wood Built This



Adelard Roy of Augusta, Me., Estimates He Gave Six Hours a Day for 13 Years in Making and Finishing This Phonograph Cabinet, Using 17 Kinds of Wood.

## Most Ancient of Old Deerfield's Mansions



Frary House, Near the Common, Was Erected in Part as Early as 1683.

## Deerfield's Historic Buildings Drawing Throngs of Visitors

Massive Fireplaces and Ovens, Ballrooms, Fiddlers' Gallery and Secret Stairways Shown by Guides Wearing Genuine Colonial Costumes

DEERFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special)—Many visitors from near and far availed themselves of the opportunity to view the interiors of 15 historic buildings dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, thrown open to the public for the first time, between 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. One of the most interesting is the Frary house, nearly opposite the Common. This, the oldest building in town, escaped the fate of other early structures when the Indians burned the village in 1704. Part of this fine old mansion is said to have been erected as early as 1683.

Another portion of the Frary house was built in 1763, when Selah Barnard turned the house into a tavern. Downstairs in this end of the mansion is a big dining room, with massive fireplace and ovens, and on the second floor is a spacious ballroom, with an ancient grand piano. When Miss C. Alice Baker, known for her work in historical research, came into possession of the house and set about restoring it, some 50 years ago, she found that the old ballroom had been cut into four rooms.

The partitions were removed, and high up in one of the walls was revealed a small gallery where perched the fiddlers in days of old. After repairs on the ballroom were completed, Miss Baker gave a party attended by villagers in colonial costumes. There are many interesting relics in this house.

Close by the common is the house once occupied by the Rev. John Williams, built for him by the townspeople when he had been redeemed from Indian captivity. This is now used as a dormitory for Deerfield Academy. It is regarded as one of the best examples of Georgian architecture, and has a secret staircase that formerly led from cellar to roof. The front hall and main staircase are

## DRY LAW GAINS WAY IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

and economic betterment which has come with prohibition is noted in the fact that in the pre-prohibition year of 1916-17, temperance contributed to 984 cases out of 3782 which the society handled, while the past year showed temperance in but 321 of the 3715 cases. A complete table of the comparative data is given out by Mr. Raymond as follows:

Year	Intemperance Total	Factor Cases
1916-17	984	3782
1917-18	827	3417
1918-19	827	3252
1919-20	71	2969
1920-21	73	3067
1921-22	174	4154
1922-23	278	3232
1923-24	270	3315
1924-25	363	3303
1925-26	321	3715

The marked reduction noted in 1920 is coincident with the enactment of national prohibition, and the assertion of the facts that the increases in intemperance in this field in the two or three years following were because bootleggers discovered how they could break the law is accepted by the friends of prohibition as pointing directly to the need of the day and to the means by which even greater benefits can be obtained through prohibition; that is, through more adequate enforcement.

Foreign-Born Mostly Helped Foreign-born families in Boston are more likely than others to need assistance, according to a report for the last fiscal year, submitted to the directors of the Family Welfare Society at their regular August meeting.

The federal census for 1920 showed about 22 per cent of the population of Boston to be foreign-born, while this group constitutes a little more than half of the families visited by the Family Welfare Society last year.

This is not surprising, it is pointed out, since the society is often called upon to help these families in adjusting themselves to their new surroundings, rather than for money relief.

The report showed the ratio of foreign-born groups to the total population and to the entire number of families dealt with as follows:

	Ratio to population	Ratio to total families dealt with
Ireland	16%	10
England	27%	28
Italy	5.6%	15

While the number of new applications in July was the same as during that month last year, unemployment was responsible for only 30 as compared to 42 last year.

A number of special contributions for vacation work have been received and the workers of the Society, through the co-operation of other agencies, are attempting to obtain vacations for those children and adults whose condition especially requires it.

## NICHOLS' APPOINTMENTS WIN CONFIRMATION

The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission today confirmed the following appointments recently made by Mayor Nichols: Edward W. McGinnis, city registrar, salary \$4000; James T. Baise, trustee statistics department, salary \$2500; William J. Casey, superintendent of the public printing plant, salary \$4000; and Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, salary \$6000.

## PROTESTS WAGE RISE TO CARMEN

Road Cannot Afford Pay Rise at This Time, Company Representative Says

Hearing on the wage dispute of the employees and officials of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, held before an arbitration board at the State House today, centered around claims of the railway that it could not meet the demands of the men for higher wages.

Fred C. Cumming, representing the railroad, declared at the opening that the company cannot afford at this time to grant any rises. He referred to arguments of the public trustees of the road that business conditions are suffering depression.

The employees are seeking a wage increase of from 61 to 74 cents for "blue uniform men," and an additional 10 cents for one-man car operators.

Mr. Vahey, counsel for the carmen, opened the hearing today by reading into the record a newspaper clipping purporting to show that the shoe business in Lynn is prospering, with full employment.

Reports on Business Arthur Wadleigh, a trustee and part owner of the Lynn Realty Trust which owns 80 factory buildings in Lynn, testified that half the space of 300,000 square feet of floor space is now empty. He also said that the trust had been forced to pass its July dividend after 16 years of paying without interruption, this being because of business depression in Lynn, he said.

At the afternoon session Monday the chief witness was Benjamin Simpson of Lynn, president of the Lynn local of the street car men, who is operator of a one-man car. He urged an eight hour day for the men and asked that the present custom of using blue uniform men for shifting and switching cars should be made a compulsory matter.

Mr. Simpson pointed out that the men are not paid for the 15 minutes time required in getting the cars ready in the morning, nor for the half hour at night in turning the cars into the car barns.

Living Conditions Discussed Other witnesses told of living conditions among the men who are asking for the raise. The wife of one operator said that the weekly salary of \$53 was so inadequate that she was obliged to go to work three years ago to help support a family of six.

A comparison of wages of the employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and of the Boston Elevated, was made by one operator. He testified he received 66 cents an hour, while operators of Boston Elevated cars on the same route were paid 82½ cents.

James H. Vahey, attorney for the carmen seeking the increase, read into the records the wage agreement between the Boston Elevated and its carmen. Rapid transit men were given an increase of 14 cents an hour, while repair men were allowed a six-day week with the same pay they had been granted for a seven-day week. All of the 4000 Elevated blue uniform men are furnished uniforms at the expense of the company, said the attorney.

## DRUSES SEEK AID OF HAURAN TRIBES

Attempt Made to Draw Them Into War With French

By Special Cable JERUSALEM, Aug. 10.—The Druses are endeavoring to draw the tribes in Hauran, hitherto neutral, into the war with the French. Sheik Youay Hani, the leading Hauran chieftain, has been named by Sultan Atrash to head the following war program counteracting French reports that the insurrection is ended.

1. Continuous war until Syria obtains its legitimate demands.

2. A national Syrian Government elected by the constituent assembly.

3. Opposition to French war measures entailing the destruction of peaceful villages and their inhabitants through bombardment, without warning.

4. A national Syrian Government elected by the constituent assembly.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 10 (P)—The Canadian Government is taking ac-

## MISSOURI READY FOR OPENING OF STATE FAIR AT SEDALIA

\$5,000,000 Exposition Bigger and Better Than Ever, Say Managers—Program to Be Radiocast—Many Events Are Listed

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 10 (Special)—The Missouri State Fair, characterized as the "lead horse" in pulling the State's agriculture out of the rut during the past quarter-century, has completed preparations for its twenty-sixth annual exposition to be held here Aug. 14-21.

Exhibition halls have been renovated, remodeled and enlarged to accommodate thousands of new exhibits. The whole exposition is valued at \$5,000,000 this year. The state fair plant itself is valued at \$1,500,000, which well indicates the growth from the \$15,000 legislative appropriation which paved the way for the first fair held in 1901. Today 75 per cent of the attendance comes from the rural sections.

It is announced that for the first time the entire eight-day program will be radiocast from Station WOS in the State Capitol at Jefferson City. The microphone will pick up speeches and music, as well as squeals from the \$125,000 swine pavilion, cock-crowing from the poultry building, yips from the dog show, and "ballyhoo" cries from the carnival.

Sam A. Baker, Governor of Missouri, will speak at the opening, and Harry B. Hawes, Democrat, and George H. Williams, Republican,

have been invited to speak during the week.

The management emphasizes the educational mission of the exposition, saying that it is through this medium that thousands of farmers learn the latest methods of growing larger crops and producing better livestock. The opening in 1925 of three free bridges across the Missouri River and improved roads serve to bring ruralists to Sedalia who never before have been able to attend.

Practically every coop, stall, and pen in the various exhibit halls will be utilized as temporary homes for the aristocrats of the live-stock kingdom. Approximately 1000 head of live stock shown will be exhibited by farm boys and girls. Then 216 head of heavy and light horses are entered; 121 head of jacks, jennets and mules, 272 of beef cattle, 372 of dairy cattle, 1000 hogs, and 374 sheep are being fitted for the show rings. Exhibits in the other departments are expected to be in keeping with previous shows. The attraction program is the most complete attempted by the present administration, according to W. D. Smith, secretary of the fair. The free camping grounds will be open during the entire eight days.

One of the most valuable additions to Missouri's Fair plant, both from the standpoint of attractiveness and usefulness, is the new \$10,000 rustic building of the State Fish and Game Department, built entirely of Missouri forest timber, of rustic design. Forty-eight varieties of Missouri's forest trees were used in its construction. Each piece of timber is labelled with its botanical and common name.

The farm machinery exhibit that has always been a feature will be larger than ever, covering seven acres of ground, with 27 national firms exhibiting.

According to Mr. Smith, every foot of available ground was leased either for exhibits or commercial purposes, two weeks ago.

For "Labor Day" at the fair, John P. White, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America, is to be chief speaker in the morning. The Missouri Association has arranged for numerous five-minute talks during Fair Week in line with its activities in behalf of "a greater Missouri."

Boys' and girls' club work has had a rapid growth in Missouri during the last two or three years, and is in very good condition. It is reported by G. L. Noble, secretary of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. The state Bankers' Association has got behind this juvenile farm program and offered \$1600 in prizes, bringing the champion demonstration team to its annual conventions. It is stated by Mr. Noble. The 4-H Club girls' style show is a feature of the club work at the state fair.



## In Providence

MANY merchants, representing almost every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Providence, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

## BRITAIN LICENSES TELEVISOR INVENTOR

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Aug. 10.—J. L. Baird, inventor of the "televisor," has the distinction of holding the first two licenses granted by the Post Office for radio television. Regular transmission is now taking place on a 200-meter wavelength between the offices of Television Limited in London, and the company's experimental station at Harrow, 10 miles distant. Anyone listening on 200 meters would hear a slight droning sound if the televisor was operating, and if he had a receiving televisor he would be able to see whatever was being transmitted.

Mr. Baird is busy perfecting the apparatus on which difficult spade work has already been done.

DRY LAW POLL ASSURED CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (P)—With a third more signatures than necessary, George E. Brennan, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, has ready for filing his petition for a Volstead law referendum in Illinois next fall. The petition now has more than 400,000 signatures, according to Brennan headquarters, who want the question of modification on the November ballots. State law demands that 260,000 signatures be certified and on file Sept. 1.

MR. MELLON DENIES RUMORS ROME, Aug. 10 (P)—Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury, emphatically denied through the Associated Press today a report coming from Rome to the effect that he had been having official conversations with Benito Mussolini and Count Volpi regarding political and financial matters.

CENTRAL VERMONT LOSS Central Vermont reports to the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of \$115,657, compared with a net loss of \$502,671 in 1925 period.



## RADIO

Radio Rides on the Handlebars

COLLEGE TALKS  
TO GO ON AIR

Educational Series by College Presidents to Be Fall Feature

New England college presidents will take part in a new radio series to be heard weekly during the fall and winter from WEEI. It is announced by the program division of this station, thereby unfolding plans made during the summer for an extensive educational campaign to be carried on through the season from this popular Boston station. Already 26 presidents of the important New England colleges and universities have accepted invitations to join WEEI in broadcasting this intercollegiate series.

The new educational series is the result of an experiment tried at WEEI last year in a brief series of presidents, deans and representatives of six prominent women's colleges. This experiment proved so popular that Arthur F. Edes, program director decided to enlarge on the plan, and the present schedule for this year is the result. The women's colleges that co-operated with WEEI last year in this experiment and were largely responsible for the expansion of this educational campaign included Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Bryn Mawr.

The talks to be given by these college and university presidents, deans and representatives will be on special courses and departments outside the regular academic curriculum, and will appeal especially to the alumni of the various colleges, many of whom will hear for the first time since their graduation the voices of the "Praxys."

Among the New England institutions to be represented during the intercollegiate series are the following:

Amherst College Simmons College  
Bates College Smith College  
Boston University Trinity College  
Bowdoin College Tufts College  
Brown University Univ. of Maine  
Clark University Univ. of N. H.  
Connecticut College Univ. of Vermont  
Mass. Agric. College Wesleyan College  
Mass. Inst. of Tech. Harvard Univ.  
Middlebury College Wheaton College  
Mt. Holyoke Coll. Williams College  
Norwich University Worcester Poly.  
Radcliffe College

The first program in the series will be given on Oct. 19 from 7:30 to 7:45 o'clock, and thereafter every Tuesday evening at the same time.

Radio Programs  
Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

## Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

P.W. Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

C.N.O. Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour. Aunt Bessie.

6:30 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. 7—Chateau Laurier concert orchestra. 8—Concert program, followed by dance music.

C.F.C.A. Toronto, Ont. (457 Meters)

10 p. m.—Harold Rich and his Versatile Canadians.

W.C.S.H. Portland, Me. (354 Meters)

6 p. m.—News of the day. 6:30—Sport results. 7—WEAF Saxophone Octet. 8—WEAF light opera. 9—Concert program, followed by dance music.

W.E.E.I. Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 6:30—United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—Tribune orchestra. 9—South Sea Islanders. 9:30—Musical hour. 10—News.

W.B.Z. Boston-Springfield, Mass. (453 Meters)

6:55 p. m.—Children's half-hour. Aunt Bessie. 7—Dolan's orchestra. 8—The Barnstormers. 8:30—Max I. Krulac and his orchestra. 9—Concert. 10—Weather reports. 10:30—Baseball results.

W.T.A.G. Worcester, Mass. (345 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Sheridan's Orchestra. 6:25—Baseball scores. 6:30—From WEAF. United States Army Band. 8:30—"The Hawaiians."

W.H.O. Hartford, Conn. (470 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bill Jones Capitol Orchestra. 7:50—Talk. 8—Jongleurs and "Unknown Troubadours." 9—Dance orchestra. 10—News, weather.

W.E.A.F. New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Synagogue services by United Synagogue. 6:30—Concert by the United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadours." 8:30—"The South Sea Islanders." 9—Light opera. 10—Feham Heath orchestra.

W.I.Z. New York City (455 Meters)

6:50 p. m.—Madison concert orchestra. 7—Imperial Imps. 7:30—Stadium philharmonic concert. 9:30—Astor orchestra.

W.H.G. New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Margie Make-Believe. 7—Musical hour. 8—The Good Humor Boys. 9:30—Dance music. 9:55—Arlington time signals.

W.L.T. Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 7—Studio program. 7:30—Country program. 8—Entertainers. 9—Arecia dance orchestra.

W.C.A.P. Washington, D. C. (448 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Concert by the United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadours." 8:30—"The South Sea Islanders." 9—Light opera. 10—Spanish Village Band.

W.G.H. Clearwater, Fla. (388 Meters)

8:20 to 10 p. m.—Special musical program.

K.D.K.A. Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. Elzi Coval and his orchestra. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadours." 8:30—"The South Sea Islanders." 9—Light opera. 10—Weather forecast.

W.G.R. Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

7 p. m.—WEAF. New York City. Octet; "Troubadours." 8—The Good Humor Boys. 9:30—Dance music. 9:55—Arlington time signals.

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WITH the thousands of motorists now on the highways for their summer tours, and the great amount of attention that has been paid to radio installations for these people, we must not forget that smaller denizens of the highway, the bicyclist, is still a popular figure, although in the United States "cycling" is primarily a sport for youngsters in school.

One young man who has found leg power more economical than gasoline is shown in the accompanying picture, with his bicycle equipped with a small loop receiver, which is described as a one-tube affair. Unless super-regeneration is used, it is difficult to see how very much can be received on this set, although a range of 100 miles is claimed by its owner. For a real active vacation, try a radio-equipped bicycle.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (319 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Cleveland orchestra; baseball scores. 7:15—Talks. 8—Public auditorium program. 11—Jack Horwitz Collegian Serenades.

W.W.J. Detroit, Mich. (352 Meters)

6 p. m.—Baseball game. 8—Dinner concert. 7—Program from New York. 7:30—Detroit orchestra. 8—Dance program from New York. 9—Detroit orchestra.

W.C.X. Detroit, Mich. (317 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8 to 10—Detroit Symphony orchestra from Belle Isle.

W.J.B. Pontiac, Mich. (317 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:45—Courtship program. 8—Detroit Symphony orchestra. 11—Organist; tenor and baritone. 12—"The Merry Old Chief" and his Radio Jesters.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

C.N.R.V. Winnipeg, Man. (354 Meters)

10—Studio program by Elwood Dines Bluebirds.

W.C.C.O. St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (317 Meters)

7 p. m.—New York program: "Troubadours." 7:30—Radio hour. 8—Midweek church service. 9—Musical program. 10—Weather report.

W.M.B.R. Chicago, Ill. (328 Meters)

5 p. m.—Special concert program. 8 to 10—Popular program.

K.Y.W. Chicago, Ill. (336 Meters)

5 p. m.—The bedtime story told by "Uncle Bob." 8:30—Dinner concert. 9—Musical hour. 9:30—Classical concert. 9:50—Congress carnival.

W.J.J.D. Moosehead, Ill. (382 Meters)

4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Musical hour. 8—Palmer Victorians and others. 11:30—"Settin' Up Hour."

W.L.W. Cincinnati, O. (322 Meters)

6 p. m.—Market report. 6:30—Robert Visconti. 6:50—Farm Bureau Federation. 8—"The Pink of Programs," presenting dance orchestra and favorite radio entertainers. 10—Royal Elk Synchopators.

W.K.R.C. Cincinnati, O. (322 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dance music. 8—Book review. 8:15—Orchestra. 9—Everfresh Hour. 12—Dance music.

W.S.M. Nashville, Tenn. (325 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson trio. 7:45—W.S.M. bedtime story. 8—Studio program. 10—Dance music.

K.M.O.X. St. Louis, Mo. (390 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital. 7—Courtship program; orchestra and soloists. 8:30—Special program. 9:30 to 11:30—Radio drama.

W.D.A.P. Kansas City, Mo. (386 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; music. Charles Straight's orchestra. Popular musical program by orchestra and popular songsters. 11:45—Program from W.D.A.P.'s plant studio.

W.O.S. Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)

7 p. m.—Evening market hour. 8—Admission. 8:15—The Gondoliers, featuring Marimba solo.

W.H.O. Des Moines, Ia. (388 Meters)

6 p. m.—Symphony orchestra; Myrtle Williams, soprano soloist. 7—Fort Des Moines orchestra. 8—"The Four Horsemen, male quartet. 9—Dance program.

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PUBLIC MARKETS  
OPEN IN BOSTON

Farm-to-Consumer Method Has Proved Great Success, Superintendent Says

Boston's five public open-air district farm produce markets are opening. Today the Roxbury Crossing section in Columbus Avenue threw wide its doors to farmers and housewives at 8 o'clock this morning and continued until 1 o'clock this afternoon. These are the hours of opening of all the district open-air markets in the city.

Tomorrow morning at the East Boston farmers' market at Central and Day Squares will open, while South Boston's produce, egg, and poultry mart will be open to the public on Thursday. On Friday the housewives of Charlestown can buy their Sunday dinners at the market in Monument Square, and on Saturday the busy scene will be shifted to Dorchester in the Gibson Street playground.

These municipal public markets where farmers and housewives meet for selling and buying have been in operation since Mayor Curley's first administration in 1917. They are conducted under the auspices of the department of markets of the City of Boston, of which Daniel H. Rose is superintendent and Peter J. Connolly deputy superintendent and clerk.

"Last year's farmers' markets were very successful," said Mr. Rose. "This year's promise right now to be even more so. Ever since their establishment Mr. Connolly has been in personal charge of them and that course will be continued this year."

So successful were the five markets, open one day each for the last five days of each week from early August till Christmas that 1703 large truck loads of farm produce, poultry, eggs and other supplies were sold to the people from cart to market basket.

"For weeks the people have been coming down here to the office in the Quincy Market asking us when the farmers' market is going to open," said Mr. Connolly. "They have proved their usefulness long years ago and we are able to assure the Mayor that they have been the means of saving people many thousands of dollars in time, convenience and prevailing prices."

Dependable Farmers Selected  
The fact that the markets have continued for so long has enabled the market department to select the dependable farmers. We have been very careful, and our announcement of the opening of this year's open air market system has been sent only to men who have proved their reliability.

"We have assurances from more than 20 truck farmers already that they will be on hand this year, and I know that about 20 more will soon be in town each of the five market days and at the open air stands where the city charges them but \$1 each day for license to sell direct to the consumers."

"My correspondence with the farmers makes me entirely confident in saying that this year's open air

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## COLORADO DRY OPEN CAMPAIGN

Organize to Defeat State Amendment Nullifying Prohibition Laws

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10 (Special)—Organized dry forces in Colorado have launched their campaign to defeat at the November election the proposed state constitutional amendment to put Colorado on record for liquor and nullify Colorado's vigorous prohibition laws. Numerous organizations in the State, including many of the churches, have come to their aid.

The dries decided to offer no opposition to placing the referendum on the ballot at the state election, according to A. J. Finch, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Thus Colorado has joined the list of states that will hold liquor referendums this fall. Others where such votes are to be taken, unless some intervention occurs, are New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Montana, California and Nevada.

**Plead "Liberty and License"**  
Colorado went dry through state prohibition Jan. 1, 1916. The state prohibition law resulted in closing 1800 saloons and 17 breweries. An amendment declaring beer "not an intoxicating liquor" was defeated by a large majority at the polls in November, 1916, and "bone dry" prohibition was accepted by the voters just two years later. The Legislature ratified national prohibition by a nearly unanimous vote, making Colorado the thirty-fourth state to ratify.

The latest amendment, seeking a return to "liberty and license," was submitted and sponsored by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It applies to the Twenty-second Article of the state Constitution. This forbids the manufacture, sale or gift of intoxicating liquor within the State. The proposed amendment employs the exact wording of the article and adds the following:

"Provided, however, that the Legislature may provide for the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor through and by the State, for personal and domestic use and medical and sacramental purposes; and provided, further, that this amendment shall not operate in so far as long as it conflicts with the laws of the United States of America."

**"Still" Law Effective**  
A careful examination of the wording of the proposed amendment shows beyond doubt, the dry leaders say, that it is intended to accomplish three results: (1) to obtain from the voters an expression of opinion against the prohibition laws; (2) to place the entire burden of prohibition enforcement upon the shoulders of the federal government in plunging Colorado once more into the control of the wet.

Colorado today has what is regarded as one of the most effective weapons against prohibition law violation, in what is known as its "still" law, passed and made effective May 2, 1925. This law provides for a permanent sentence upon conviction of having a liquor still in one's possession. According to Mr. Finch, 93.6 per cent of all the prohibition cases arising in the federal jurisdiction are transferred to the State courts for trial, because of this effective law. Up to this time more than 100 convicted violators have been sent to the penitentiary.

## NATION'S YOUTH FOUND RESPONSIBLE TO GOOD

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C., Aug. 10 (AP)—A good word was spoken for the younger generation here by Dr. W. E. J. Gratz of Chicago, editor of the *Epworth Herald*, before the annual Epworth League assembly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"Today when many are taking a vacation from the work of the church, the youth of the Nation are responding in an unprecedented manner to the call of summer schools, institutes, camps and training classes," Dr. Gratz said. "Boys in camp under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. will number more than 100,000. Various denominations have institutes and assemblies over the United States. It is estimated about 250,000 young people will attend the conferences training for leadership."

## CANADIAN FARM HEAD PRAISES POULTRY MEN

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 10 (AP)—John S. Martin, Minister of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, in his response to the address of welcome at the American Poultry Association convention here, carried a message of

good will and wishes for continued co-operation between American and Canadian poultry men.

"The development of this industry in both countries reads like a romance, and its greatest growth has taken place in the last 50 years," said Mr. Martin. "The revenue in the United States from poultry products in 1923 amounted to \$1,047,000,000, exceeding that of wheat and cattle. The past three years are the best ever experienced by the poultry producers of Canada."

## BELLE ISLE WINS HELP OF DETROIT

City Takes Definite Steps to Save Popular Park From Deterioration

DETROIT (Special Correspondence)—The first appropriation of a possible \$1,000,000 is being spent to save Belle Isle, playground for the city's thousands. Belle Isle today means to Detroiters what Central Park does to New Yorkers and Lincoln Park to Chicagoans.

It was noticed that the shore line of the island on the Canadian side was wearing away. This erosion, investigation disclosed, was due to the sucking action of deep draught 600-foot ore carriers which pass in that channel on their way from the Lake Superior country to the steel mills.

Dredges were put to work, and now they are filling in 15 acres of new shore line, aided by a stone retaining wall which will prevent erosion. The dredging was obtained from the Detroit river bed. At the opposite end more than 50 acres of land is rising out of the water to form a new bathing basin. An inlet and an outlet will provide a continual flow of fresh water from Lakes St. Clair and Huron. Plans also call for planting of trees and shrubbery around this basin and the building of a new concrete road. These improvements will give Belle Isle an area of 830 acres and 15 miles of paved roads.

The island is heavily wooded and abounds in wild life. There is an aquarium in conjunction with there is a conservatory of tropical and domestic plants and a zoo.

For water sports, there are two boat clubs and a network of lagoons for canoe enthusiasts. A field of 40 acres is devoted to athletic contests. Here annually 20,000 school children participate in field day events. Among other sports are horseback riding and golf.

## PRESIDENT NAMES CIVIL FLYING HEAD

W. P. MacCracken Jr. to Be Assistant Secretary of Commerce

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—William P. MacCracken Jr. of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aviation, by President Coolidge. Mr. MacCracken, a practicing attorney, is secretary of the American Bar Association and chairman of its committee on the law of aeronautics. He is governor of the National Aeronautic Association and counsel of the National Air Transport Company. During the World War, Mr. MacCracken served as a flying instructor.

In giving Mr. MacCracken a recess assignment, the President completed the naming of his assistant cabinet officers to supervise aviation activities of the army, the navy and civilian commerce.

Provision for the three officials was made by Congress at its recent session and is in conformity with recommendations of the President's air board which last winter investigated the entire field of military and civilian flying.

The task Mr. MacCracken is expected to be confronted with at first is the mapping and charting of airways and air fields in this country. A vast organization work, however, awaits him and the pioneers in the development of commercial aviation in this country are said to look to the Department of Commerce to give them assistance of importance in developing the new industry.

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## UPHOLDS DUTY OF FREE PRESS

Congress in Switzerland to Seek Promotion of International Good Will

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 9 (Special)—The forthcoming sessions of the Press Congress of the World in Geneva and Lausanne, Switzerland, ask the support of all men and women of good will in journalism everywhere," says Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, president of the congress.

"The purpose of the congress is the promotion of the highest interests of journalism, and through journalism, the interests of all mankind. It seeks to bring about acquaintance, which is a step to understanding; which is a step to friendship; and to foster friendship, which leads to permanent prosperity and peace. The object of the Press Congress of the World is to advance by conference, discussion and united effort the cause of journalism in every honorable way."

**Controversial Topics Barred**  
"The sessions are to be open to the consideration of all questions directly affecting the press, but discussion of religion, politics and governmental policies is not permitted. Workers in every department of journalism, in every country, who are friends of the press, the highest standards and largest welfare of the press, are eligible to membership."

"The official language to be used at the congress sessions will be English and French," Dr. Williams reports. "Official announcements of the congress will be in these languages. Speakers, however, may use the language of their own country, or present papers written in their own language, which will be translated for the benefit of the congress into the official languages. The proceedings of the congress will appear later in English."

**A World Profession**  
"Though the newspaper is a local product, journalism is a world profession," Dr. Williams points out. "He serves best in a world profession who does his duty most completely in his local field and to his immediate constituency. In doing one's duty in the local field, one does it most completely by recognizing the world-wide interests of humanity and of the press, humanity's chief medium of record, interpretation and communication."

"Adequate news communications between continents and peoples, freedom of news-sources, uncensored exchange of news, a press responsible but free, the proper preparation for entrance upon journalism, the maintenance of correct standards by those who have entered the field, the increased power of the press in the promotion of good or ill, and the right use of its power—these are questions which merit and will receive most serious consideration from the congress."

## DRY LEAGUE DEMANDS ENFORCEMENT LAWS

WASHINGTON—Early passage by Congress of enforcement legislation, the better co-operation between government departments, and removal of all prohibition enforcement officials not in sympathy with the law, were urged by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address at Shelby, Mich., as essential to adequate enforcement of prohibition. The address was given by Washington headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. Wheeler attacked officials who are not in sympathy with the law and who resign with statements that "the law cannot be enforced," as being "more harmful than bootleggers." "The only truth in the utterances made by these men on resigning is that the law cannot be enforced by men who are without faith in their own jobs," declared Mr. Wheeler.

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## SHOOBREDS

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Huntington Park, Calif. Special Correspondence

A MOTHER and daughter had occasion to stay for a couple of weeks in one of the less pretentious hotels here. It was their vacation time, and they obviously were expecting to devote themselves wholly to rest and such recreation as their means would afford.

The first morning after their arrival, the chambermaid tapped gently at their door and hesitatingly asked if she might do their room while they were dressing. Permission was quickly given; and a few kindly, tactful questions elicited the information that the maid's little son was at home in need of help, and as she was unable to employ a nurse, she was anxious to complete her allotted task at the hotel as quickly as possible in order to spend more time with her child.

The following morning, when the chambermaid appeared, she was much surprised to find that the mother and daughter had carefully set everything in the room to rights, and nothing remained to be done except to leave clean linens. This was repeated for several days, until the maid reported that the little boy was quite well again.

It was with heartfelt gratitude that she thanked the guests for their thoughtfulness.

Chebeague Island, Me. Special Correspondence

UNCLE DAVID, as one of the pioneer islanders is affectionately called, has a large garden in which he grows vegetables for his local market. These he delivers in all their crisp freshness to the cottagers on a near-by island, making regular trips in his rowboat.

Uncle David is very appreciative of the kindness shown by his well-to-do customers. "These people have money," he explains with a grateful smile, "but they come right down to the boat and get what vegetables they want."

Thus a little thoughtfulness is making it easier for this elderly islander to continue his customary activities.

## SEES FARM TRADE GAIN FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—An increasingly important part in world trade in agriculture will be taken by South America, according to the prediction of Leon M. Estabrook, former agricultural commissioner for the Department of Agriculture, and now director of the world agricultural census to be taken in 1930 by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Mr. Estabrook, after two years study of agricultural conditions in South America, has issued a statement expressing his view that "in the future much of the marvelous development that has taken place in the United States during the last half century will be duplicated to a considerable extent in the temperate regions of South America."

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## INDIA PLANS FARM RELIEF

Conference of Leaders Held for Study of Agricultural Economics

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—As an important preliminary to the inquiry by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a conference of ministers and directors of agriculture from the provinces was opened at Simla by the Viceroy in a speech which showed how the world factors and the need for improvement of the lot of the agriculturists made the present the right moment for the proposed inquiry.

Lord Irwin observed that there was good reason to be satisfied with what had been achieved in India in recent years in the improvement of agriculture. Nevertheless, he was convinced that the right moment had come for the examination of agricultural policy, in its widest bearings, by an independent body of real authority.

There were other reasons, added the Viceroy, why the improvement of Indian agriculture had become a matter of more than purely domestic interest. "India has now a definite place in the markets of the world," he said. "Her position as a source of supply of cotton, jute, wheat, oil seeds and other raw products is likely in future to be increasingly important to consumers in other parts of the world, and the expansion of the quantity and the improvement of the quality of Indian agricultural produce is a matter of serious concern in the general economic structure of the world's supply of food and clothing. The development of India's agricultural potentialities has now become essential to the maintenance of her commercial position. It is vital to her financial position and to the economic welfare of its people."

India, he declared, should prepare to meet organized competition from other parts of the world in the supply of agricultural products if she wanted to retain her present position. But the most important problem was the welfare of the Indian agriculturists. They constituted 71 per cent of the population, and it was essential that their condition should be improved, if for nothing else, because great political responsibilities had been laid upon them.

"The standard of living of the Indian peasant," the Viceroy proceeded, "is the deciding factor not only of his own rate of progress but also of his contribution to the value of the world's industrial demand."

Lord Irwin said he was confident that the recommendations of the commission would prove of the greatest value to India and might indeed lead to a new era in agricultural development and give effective impetus to the promotion of rural prosperity.

## \$5,000,000 FUND ASKED FOR SEQUICENTENNIAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 10 (Special)—Philadelphia will give \$5,000,000 more to make the Sequicentennial a success, it plans announced by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick as carried out. Fifty creditors of the

city are to contribute to the fund.

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exhibition have endorsed the plan he has proposed, which includes an appropriation of \$5,000,000 by council to cover the present deficit of \$3,700,000 and provide an additional working balance.

To obtain the additional borrowing capacity a referendum will be held at the November election to cancel unused loans to that amount, thus increasing the city's borrowing limitation. As an interim measure the Association will issue short term notes for the \$5,000,000. Of these it is expected the contractors will take \$3,000,000 and citizens subscribe the balance.

## AID ASKED FOR BRITISH MINERS

Plea for Help to Women and Children to Be Made in Industrial Centers

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 9—A plea for help for the wives and children of British miners who are on strike will be made in every important industrial center of the East by a delegation sent here by the British Labor movement, which arrived on the S. S. Berengaria of the Cunard Line. The delegation is receiving the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America.

Miss Helen Wilkinson, representative in the House of Commons from Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire, is chairman of the delegation. Other members are: Joseph Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association; James Robson, president of the Durham Miners' Association; Paul McKenna, agent of the Scottish Miners' Association; Oliver Harris, treasurer of the South Wales Miners' Federation; and Ben Tillet, member of the General Council.

The industrial situation in Great Britain is grave and there is no sign of an early settlement of the miners' dispute. Miss Wilkinson told a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor. The miners' strike has been reflected in other industries, she said. In her own constituency, the iron and steel industries are almost completely down for lack of coal. Workers in most factories being employed for a very short time. The result in loss of trade to the country is such that appeals must be made to outside sources, for help to the miners' families.

## TO DEVELOP COAL MINES

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Negotiations designed to bring about the development of Vancouver Island coal resources near Port Alberni are under way between land owners there and a California company. The control of coal resources around Alberni, which is on the west coast of the island, is held by a company in England and by Alberni residents.

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## SUNSET STORIES

Rupert-Robert and Robert-Rupert Fall Off the Shelf

RUPERT-ROBERT, who, as everybody knows, could be told from Robert-Rupert because, although they were twins and clothespins, Rupert-Robert wore a black coat and a pink vest and purple trousers whereas Robert-Rupert wore a black coat and a purple vest and pink trousers, stood on the playroom shelf where he could see quite plainly the large calendar that hung on the wall and told what day of the month it was.

And Robert-Rupert, who could also be told from Rupert-Robert because Rupert-Robert had red hair that parted on one side and red mustaches that curled at the ends whereas Robert-Rupert had yellow mustaches that curled at the ends and yellow hair neatly parted on the side, stood beside Rupert-Robert.

But nobody could have told Rupert-Robert from Robert-Rupert, or Robert-Rupert from Rupert-Robert by their eyes and cheeks and noses, for Rupert-Robert had blue eyes and pink cheeks and a red nose, and Robert-Rupert had a red nose and pink cheeks and blue eyes. And Robert-Rupert could see the calendar just as plainly as Rupert-Robert could see the calendar, so they both knew what day of the month it was.

"So it is, Rupert-Robert," said Robert-Rupert. "This is the day when the family is going to the seaside for a vacation. All are going. They are going to take the cat."

"What I seriously wonder, Robert-Rupert," said Rupert-Robert, "is whether they are going to take us." "I have indulged to see that wonder myself, Rupert-Robert," said Robert-Rupert. "It is quite likely they will. And then again it is equally likely they won't."

"I should prefer to be taken, Robert-Rupert," said Robert-Rupert. "On the other hand, if we are taken, we will have the house all to ourselves."

"It would be interesting to live in the house all by ourselves, Rupert-Robert," said Robert-Rupert. "On the other hand, it would perhaps be more interesting to see that wonder myself, and live a larger life."

Now just then who should come into the playroom but Jane and Henry, all dressed up for a journey.

And they looked round the playroom.

"Are they looking for us, Robert-Rupert, do you think?" said Rupert-Robert.

"They seem to be looking for something, Rupert-Robert," said Robert-Rupert.

"Let us fall off the shelf, Robert-Rupert, and then they cannot help seeing us," said Rupert-Robert.

"Now, one-two-three—Fall!" And with that Rupert-Robert and Robert-Rupert fell off the shelf.

"Why, if we hadn't almost forgotten Robert and Rupert!" said Jane. "We'll have to take Robert and Rupert."

"Of course we will," said Henry. "We couldn't get along all summer without Robert and Rupert."

## TO SEEK REDUCTION OF AMUSEMENT TAX

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to obtain a reduction in the British Columbia Government's present tax on amusements are being made by amusement interests with the expectation of action at the next session of the provincial Legislature in January. It is proposed that all theater tickets costing 50 cents and less be exempted from taxation entirely while the tax on tickets above this price be raised from 7 to 10 per cent.

This would reduce Government revenue between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a year, and would bring taxation of amusements here more in line with similar levies in the United States.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Prophets of the American Promise

EVEN before the rise of Greek civilization, the eyes of ancient peoples turned westward beyond European shores with a persistent belief in some land fairer than men had ever known. Sometimes it was of an island named Atlantis, sometimes a whole continent of which they dreamed, and in later medieval times it became identified with the wondrous eastern limits of the mysterious Orient.

Whatever may be the probable or demonstrable causes which sent wave after wave of migration westward from Asia around the globe, the explanations of literal minded historians will not suffice. Economic motives are powerful, earth hunger is strong, and the desire for dominion and conquest. But so is the sheer longing for adventure, for the plunge into the new and unknown. Some day, perhaps, historians will try to assess the rôle of human emotions in world movements. Perhaps they will take to heart even those dreams of humanity perched by poetic insight into vague but no less powerful impulses taking shape only through millenniums and in the unconsciously evolving aspirations of untold millions. When that deeper interpretation of human events shall assume tones of authority, we shall try to relegate the present dominant attitude of the economic explanation of men's actions to its proper place.

At first, through the period of exploration and earliest colonization of the sixteenth century, it was the romance of the strange phenomena of natural and human life that aroused the enthusiasm of Europeans. And those that looked with eyes filled with the dreams of the ages could see little but El Dorado and the fountains of Eternal Youth. In the following century, however, America suddenly became the land of refuge for Englishmen seeking political and religious liberty. Thus began the second epoch of fulfillment of some destiny in the New World, the destiny which in 1620 became suddenly formulated and which has become the faith of the American nation.

Not until the end of the following century, however, after the nation became an independent sovereign state, did the possibilities of a greater cultural achievement on this continent become definitely envisaged. One of the first expressions of belief in such promise that I know was the commencement oration at Harvard in 1787. Inspired by a "theme so truly noble" as "entirely novel," the speaker declared with patriotic pride that under the conditions of such "singular felicity, which separate the United States from the rest of the world, surely genius must be an exotic too delicate for our climate. . . or it cannot but flourish in a soil like ours." For the first time in history, he affirmed, "in a country where men are born free and equal—emancipated from the chains of despotism, the eagle genius is at full liberty to expand her vigorous wings. . . to build her nest among the stars." And he glowingly prophesied "the not far distant era, when the United States of America, the asylum

of liberty . . . shall become the nursery of Genius, the seat of the Muses, the Athens of the age, and the admiration of the world."

For half a century after this ardent and appealing pronouncement no challenging voice was lifted to arouse the new nation to original achievement. Almost with impunity could Sydney Smith ask his famous questions:

"In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?" Then as if in answer our greatest American writers did begin to give the world books to read. More than that, three of the greatest of our poets, Emerson, Whitman, and Thoreau, became the eloquent spokesmen of America's new cultural promise.

These three hardly need to be named. It was Emerson, of course, who led the way with that matchless address on "The American Scholar." Given as it was before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard, one might naturally assume that it would possess chiefly academic interest. But our knowledge of the orator dispels any such assumption. The world knows that on that memorable night of August 31, 1837, before the enthralled audience in Appleton Chapel he spoke such a message of inspiration to American youth as has never been uttered before or since that hour.

We have listened too long to the courtly Muse of Europe," he said. "In yourself is the law of all nature. . . It is for you to know all; it is for you to dare all."

In more picturesque and definite manner did Thoreau voice the cultural challenge to his fellow-countrymen. After quoting several passages from foreign travelers decanting on the vast scale with which nature produces on this continent, he says:

"If the heavens of America appear infinitely higher, and the stars brighter, I trust that these facts are symbolical of the height to which the philosophy and poetry and religion of her inhabitants may one day soar. At length, perchance, the immaterial heaven will appear as much higher to the American mind, and the intimations that start it as much brighter. . . I trust that we shall be more imaginative, that our thoughts will be clearer, fresher, and more ethereal, as our sky, our understanding more comprehensive and broader, like our plains, our intellect generally on a grander scale, like our thunder and lightning, our rivers and mountains even correspond to our breaths, our depth and grandeur to our inland seas. . . Else to what end does the world go on, and why was America discovered?"

"To Americans I hardly need to say, 'Westward the star of empire takes its way.'"

As a true patriot, I should be ashamed to think that Adam in paradise was more favorably situated on the whole than the backwoodsman in this country. It was Walt Whitman, however, who strangely enough most fully and definitely specified the "democratic vistas" which should prove the peculiar achievement of American literature. The originality and driving force of the prose essays in the volume "Democratic Vistas" are known by all too few, and I should like to quote in extenso from them. But I must be content with one of the most condensed and significant passages.

"America demands a poetry that is bold, modern, and all-surrounding and kosmos, as she is herself. . . It must bend its vision toward the future, must mean the new. Like America, it must extricate itself from even the greatest models of the past, and while courteous to them, must have entire faith in itself and the products of its own democratic spirit only. . . Long enough have the poets of the past, the poets of the world, been content with the idea of nature, and the true idea of nature, long absent, must, above all, become fully restored, enlarged, and must furnish the pervading atmosphere to poems, and the test of all high literary and aesthetic composition is not mean the smooth phrases, trimmings, the mere and righting of the English poets, but the whole orb, with its geological history, the kosmos, carrying fire and snow, that rolls through the illimitable aether, light as a feather, though weighing billions of tons."

Since these prophets proclaimed their conviction of the promise implicit in civilization's new experiment in the Western world, many new developments in material progress have greatly complicated the picture of American living, and many writers have attempted to interpret the ever-changing scene and to appraise the success with which the promise has been fulfilled. But the vision of Emerson, Thoreau and Whitman seems even more relevant today than ever before. The way toward which they pointed is the way we must take if America is to redeem the promise.

## Anemone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
All day she lifts  
Her soft blue petals  
To catch full bounty  
Of the sun and rain,  
And gaily flaunts  
Her fuzzy leaves  
In snow-cooled breezes  
On her hill.

At night she folds  
Her soft blue petals up,  
And closer draws her leaves—  
Like fairy shawls  
And little flannel skirts;  
Then snugly sleeps,  
Nor cares that mountain  
Nights are chill.

Caroline Lawrence Dier.

## Chinese Drama

The music is of two sorts, drums and cymbals for the plays of chivalry, strings for civilian plays. A third type, the k'un ch'u, or classical music, which employs pipes and softer drums, is not often used because few orchestras can play it and few actors can sing to it. Whatever type is used it is balanced against the action or singing of the actors, neither one being independent of the other. In this it is like a ballet performance, or of Debussy's "Pelléas and Melisande" which is the one opera in the west where the human voice is regarded as a musical instrument. The soft weaving tunes of civilian drama are easy enough for western ears to understand, but why will they not see that all this clash and clangor is no senseless assault upon the ears?



Evening at Lindöen, Oslofjord. From an Etching and Aquatint by Christian Christensen

## Two Motion Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have seen Majesty, though not of kings.  
For once, long since, among the wintry hills,  
The Northern Lights, all silently,  
Against the sky, moved in procession slow.

No glowing balls nor streamers flashing bright  
From the horizon to the zenith, hold,  
Compelling admiration and acclaim:  
Not these. Only majestic motion, clothed  
With light resistless. Slow, but without  
rest, it came.

It passed into the hush like silence blest.  
I have seen Graciousness, though not of queens.  
For yesterday, beside my cottage door,  
A moonflower white, under the silver silence  
Of the stars, unfolded to the night.

'Twas not the beauty of its pure white disk,  
Nor yet the generous sweetness that it poured  
Into the dark reaches of the air—  
Not these. But its most gracious motion, free,  
Unlabored, unrestrained and effortless  
Its fluted beauty opened from  
duress.

Who looks on Majesty hastes not, I ween;  
Nor does he strive, who Graciousness has seen.  
Clara C. Rowley.

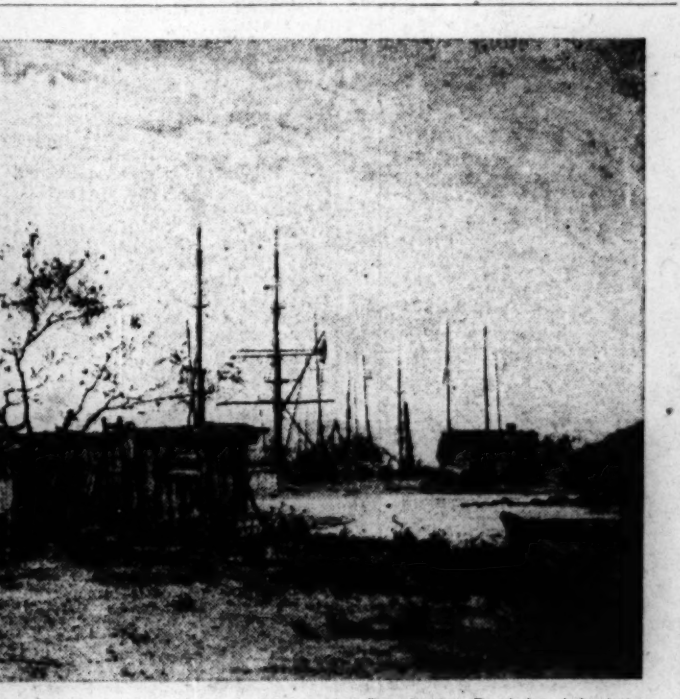
## A Day in the Notch

Now a lovely clear-winged moth hovers over a dandelion head; and a pleasing sight it is, to see his transparent wings beating themselves into a haze about his brown body. And now, by way of contrast, one of our tiny sky-blue butterflies rises from the ground and with a pretty unsteadiness flits carelessly before me, twinkling over the sand.

A blushing drop into the white birch under which I am standing, and lets fall a few notes of his contralto warble. A delicious voice. For purity and a certain affectionateness it would be hard to name its superior. . . Now a song sparrow breaks out in his breezy, characteristically abrupt manner. He is a bird with fine gifts of cheerfulness and versatility; but when he sets himself against the vesper, as he is, it is like prose against poetry, plain talk against music. So it seems to me at this moment, I mean to say, at another time, in another mood, I might one down the comparison, though I could never say less than that the vesper is my favorite. His gifts are sweetness and perfection.

So I cross the level fields to Chase's where I stand a few minutes before the little front yard flower garden, always with many pretty things in it. One of those natural gardeners, the good woman must have a knack of making plants blossom. And just beyond, in the shelter of the first tree, I stop again to speak coaxingly to a suspicious pointer (being a friend of all dogs except surly ones), which after much backing and filling gets his cool nose into my palm. We are on excellent terms, I flatter myself, but at that moment some notion strikes me and I take out by notebook and pencil. Instantly he starts away and sets up a furious bark, looking first at me, then toward the house, circling about me all the while, at a rod's distance, in a quiver of excitement. "Help! help!" he cries. "Here's a villain of some sort. I've never seen the like. A spy at the very least." And though he quiets down when I put up the book, there is no more friendliness for this time. Man writing, as Carly would have said, is a doubtful character. From "Footing It in Franconia," by Bradford Torrey.

the Shang Yuan Fu Jen by Mei Lan-fang and his troupe is graceful and beautiful. More the pity that in this play of the lantern festival he uses a garish set that entirely ruins the second part of the play. The first part is played against an embroidered curtain the ground tone of which is pale rose. The texture of this curtain is in complete harmony with the texture of the costumes worn by the various actors who move and dance before it. Particularly there is an emperor in a robe of soft yellow and gold with a pattern of rose and black. . . In the second part of this play these costumes are forced to parade about against a canvas set of red and yellow columns with a black drop of wildest perspective and a great wheel of spinning light in the center of it. The result was



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## Where Sunlight Lies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a little space, in Boston's heart  
Among tall buildings, that with charming art  
It wears a green grass apron frilled with hedge.  
With pocket flower beds embroidered new  
In pink verbenas and lobelias blue.  
All day it holds the sunlight in its lap,  
And listens to the sweet, metallic tap  
Of poplar leaves soft-silvered by the chiming  
of rain-drops from a distant pine.  
That towers near in majesty of stone,  
And so this little park has lovely grown  
Accomplishing its mission every day  
To make for all an open, sunlit way.

Hazel Harper Harris.

## "Down-Along"

The plunge into the cool depths of the winding little path that led down to the Cove was delicious. Oh! the contrast of it! The noise and ugly self-assertion of the town, flinging its gas-jets against the moon and covering the roll of the sea with the shriek of the gramophone. He crossed through the turnstile at the bend of the road and passed up the hill that led to the Cove. At a bend the view of the sea came to him, the white moonlight lying, a path of dancing, shining silver, on the gray sweep of the sea. A wind was blowing, turning the gray into sudden points of white—like ghostly hands rising for a moment suddenly from immensity and then sinking silently again. . . As he passed up the hill he was aware of something patting beside him: at first it was a little uncanny in that dim, uncertain light, and he stopped and bent down to look at it. It was a dog, a fox-terrier of a kind, dirty, and even in that light most obviously a mongrel. But it jumped up at him and put its paws on his knee.

"Well, company's company," he said with a laugh. "I don't know where you've sprung from, but we'll travel together for a bit." The dog ran up the hill, and for a moment stood out against the moon—a shaggy, disreputable dog with a humorous stump of a tail. He stood there with one ear flapping back and the other cocked up at a most ridiculous figure. . . The Cove was dark, but behind shuttered windows lamps twinkled mysteriously, and the red glow from the inn hung a circle of light down the little cobbled street. The place was the same; nothing had been changed. There was the old wooden gallery where the fiddle had played such merry tunes. The rough, uneven floor had the same holes, the same hills and dales. The great street by the fire was marked, as in former years, with mysterious crosses and initials, cut by jack-knives in olden days. The two lamps shone in their accustomed places—one over the fire, another by the open window.

A great fire leapt in the fireplace and the gold light of it danced on the red brick of the chimney as of old. The salt of the sea, and, faintly, the breath of mignonette and geraniums, struck out the long intervals since Harry had been there before. Twenty years ago he had breathed the same air; and now he was back there again and nothing was changed. The dog had run to the fire and sat in front of it now, wagging his stump of a tail, his ear cocked. Harry laughed and sat down in the settle; the burden of the last week was flung off and he was a free man.

A long, lean man with a straggling beard stood in the doorway and watched him; then he came forward, in "Timber."

## Seeking Freedom From Limitations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE present age is well called "the age of inventions." After even a superficial review of achievements in this respect in recent years, one cannot but marvel at the range, usefulness, and magnitude of its mechanical devices—the motor car, the great ocean liners, the airplane and airship, the radio, all designed for the purpose of overcoming time and space. These wonders have been brought to light after much thought or mental activity; for as far as the material substances of these inventions are concerned, all have ever been upon the earth. It was not until thought was applied to the construction of these wonders that so-called matter was made to serve in these particular capacities.

The statement is often heard that the magnitude of the faculties of the human mind, as expressed in recent inventions, is truly wonderful. When we, however, consider this age as far ahead of all preceding ones, we forget or ignore the few short years of the ministry of Jesus of Nazareth, two thousand years ago. A careful study of the life of Christ Jesus must leave a deep impression of the unsearchable greatness and immeasurable possibilities of the range and dominion of God, divine Mind—his Father—as understood and manifested by him. He proved, indeed, that divine Mind is the master of time and space, able to overcome the limitations imposed by so-called material law. How perfectly the power, grandeur, and infinitude of this holy Mind were expressed upon earth by Christ Jesus! This was the reason that he, far more than other men, understood that he was the master of false material law because of his understanding of God.

The inventions of the present day necessitate the use of material means for the overcoming of the limitations imposed upon men by material laws. Jesus, the master Metaphysician, overcame these same laws without resort to aid from matter. He relied upon his understanding of what he knew of God, divine Mind. When we compare the present inventions for the overcoming of material laws with the power manifested by Jesus, we realize that, though most useful as these present devices are to mortals, they are not to be compared with the power of divine Mind, as Christ Jesus knew it.

It is recorded in John's gospel that

## Pushkin's Drama

Pushkin, in Boris Godunov, had predecessors in the use of blank verse; he had no predecessors in Russian Shakespearean tragedy. During his first year at Mikhaïlovskoye Pushkin, we know from his letters, gave much of his time to the reading of history, in particular of Karamzin, and of Shakespeare. Boris Godunov is the result of these readings. The subject is taken from the History of Karamzin and the treatment from the histories of Shakespeare. "I tried to imitate Shakespeare in his blank painting of character," said Pushkin, but he imitated him in more than that; in the choice of blank verse, in the occasional introduction of prose dialogue, in the mixture of grave and gay, in the decided contempt for at least two of the unities: the scene changes very often (twenty-five times during the whole play) and the time stretches out over a space of seven years, from 1598 to 1605. Only the unity of action is fully preserved. The play is a chronicle-play. Its subject is the reign of Boris Godunov, the eleventh Tsar, who had been Prime Minister and de facto autocrat during the reign of his brother-in-law Theodore (1584-1598).

When Pushkin read it in 1826 to the young literary circles in Moscow, the impression was tremendous. It seemed as if something quite new had arrived in Russian Literature and all those who were in the movement agreed in placing it above everything he had written before. Its very originality was one of the causes of impression of originality, for it was the first time that Russian was used for the purposes of a "romantic" (Shakespearean) drama. And, whatever its drawbacks, it was a supreme production. The inadequacy of the historical part of the drama, the metre, could not be felt as there was nothing with which to compare them. The daring novelty of it, compared with what preceded in Russian, and the new departure in Pushkin's genius were felt powerfully and inevitably. . . But though we cannot share the enthusiasm of the first hearers of Boris Godunov, nor assign it that place in Pushkin's work assigned to it by himself, it abounds in merits of the highest order. The construction, though not strictly dramatic, is masterly, and gives signal proof of that artistic economy which was gradually becoming his most outstanding characteristic. There is not a scene too much. . . If the tone of the metrical dialogue and the extent of his over-exaggerated developed sense of historical colour—for all it was through the sensationally magnificent rhetoric of Karamzin that Pushkin saw old Moscow—the popular scenes still retain their original charm, and the prose dialogue, always verging on the comic, is wonderful without reserve. The mass-scenes are admirably managed.

Boris Godunov . . . never became a stage play. It has remained a book drama, and this fate awaiting it would probably have been a cruel decision to its author, confirming, it would seem, the substantially dramatic quality of the tragedy. May it not be, after all, that the Emperor Nicholas was right in his criticism of the play, and is it not indeed more akin to the Waverley Novels than to the tragedies of Shakespeare?—Prince D. S. Mirsky, in "Pushkin."

## In 1641

I do hear that say often some men are not witty, because they are not everywhere witty; than which nothing is more foolish. If an eye or a nose be an excellent part in the face, (should we) therefore be all eye or nose? I think the eyebrow, the forehead, the cheek, chin, lip or any part else are as necessary and natural in the place. But now nothing is good that is natural; right and natural language seem to have least of the wit in it. . . and this is to write like a gentleman.—Ben Jonson, in "Timber."

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

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CHARLES E. REITMAN

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Belgrade Holds Student  
Congress to Promote In-  
ternational Amity  
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (Special  
Correspondence) — Immediately on  
the creation of the League of Nations  
private unions were founded in var-  
ious states for the purpose of popu-  
larizing the work and aims of the  
League by means of lectures, pam-  
phlets and international meetings.  
Later on the work of these unions  
was supplemented by the foundation  
of similar unions among students.  
For the first time since the war a  
congress has been held at Belgrade  
of the Balkan students' unions. The  
aim of this meeting was to try to  
promote good feeling between the  
states recently in conflict, since this  
is regarded as the essential condition  
for the economic and cultural pro-  
gress of the Balkan peninsula. The  
students' unions of Athens, Sofia and  
Tirana sent their delegates to join  
with their colleagues from Belgrade,  
Zagreb and Ljubljana in undertaking  
joint action in the spirit of the  
League of Nations Union.  
The first of the speeches made at  
the congress was by the representa-  
tive of the Belgrade students, Kosta  
Pavlovitch. He said that the con-  
gress was called in accordance with  
the resolution of the International  
Congress of Students' Unions held at  
Geneva last year, and that the







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Tuesday, Aug. 31

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**Mr. Rath Drives  
Hardy' to New Record**

Washington, N. Y., Aug. 10  
TOR KLEISRATH drove  
Carl G. Fisher's "Rowdy," en-  
in the Dodge Memorial  
y race to be held in Man-

record for displacement boats  
1/2 miles an hour yesterday.  
Previous record of 50 miles

The first match was against Gloucestershire at a 21-run super-More in other words, the Gloucestershire team had to take 21 runs to win. The Gloucestershire team had to take 21 runs to win. The Gloucestershire team had to take 21 runs to win.

The batting heroes of the game were Essex's Hardinge, 117, both for Kent, scored the eighty-first "crickety" famous January "revival" and "bright finish" with 113, Essex by an innings and 23 the last time Kent made 413, the first time Essex scored 413 since, while Essex scored 267 for Kent, Essex had just scored 267 for Kent at Worcester. The scores again came to an end, were 267 for Kent and 267 for Worcester 227 and 143 for Kent.

**Hobbs' Benefit Game**

The game against Nottinghamshire was the second of the series devoted to the J. B. Hobbs, who led a victory to Surrey by 100 runs. The game was a personal "personal satisfaction" his aggregate runs this time 267. He is another cricketer, the first being Tyldesley, who would like to have seen the "come off" this occasion. He is another cricketer, he say, he scored only 24 out of 267 in his first innings and 60 out of 267 in his second. He was hit to the wicket produced out of the bat.

the fixture Northamptonshire against Middlesex on the first of an uncompleted game of scores were: Northampton, 203 and 293 for eight wickets; Leicestershire 153 and 116 for none. All that remains to be done is Middlesex's big win at Sussex at Brighton by an innings and 8 runs. H. J. Ennery, the captain and his fellow batsmen, K. S. Duleep-singhi, nephew famous Indian cricketer and S. Rana. H. J. Ennery, the captain and his fellow batsmen, K. S. Duleep-singhi, nephew famous Indian cricketer and S. Rana. H. J. Ennery, the captain and his fellow batsmen, K. S. Duleep-singhi, nephew famous Indian cricketer and S. Rana. H. J. Ennery, the captain and his fellow batsmen, K. S. Duleep-singhi, nephew famous Indian cricketer and S. Rana.

two regulars will comprise the team with which Devereaux Mills is to enter the coming polo season and the Monty Waterbury tournaments next month in Westbrook.

It is, of course, one of the veterans with his pressure in the field and thorough knowledge of the game that the team becomes quite formidable. Moreover, however, few teams can rely on him for important events, as he has taken the field without

year Milburn has different  
er, of course, will be at Back  
No. 1 he has wisely selected  
Webb, internationalist like  
Between these two at No. 2  
respectively, will be Capt.  
I. Gerhardt and Capt. Peter  
two United States Army  
who have been playing ex-  
pols this season and last.  
is left handed and considered  
best forwards in the coun-  
experience ranges from early  
international matches, and  
Milburn should form a very

He always played No. 2, but followers of Milburn and the leader of the United my junior champions, Capard replacing the veteran, so distinguished himself last against Bryn Mawr in the final that he amazed both and spectators.

Rodes at No. 3 played with last year on the junior Army is one of the best offensive in the game. He rides hard, aggressively and uses his offense to the fullest at all times.

Miss M. Childress

On paper the team should leave an impression and with its practice ahead before the season starts it should be a good one for the two recruits and to teamwork.

## Not Be Held

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 23 (AP)—The Royal Northern Open tennis tournament play yesterday at the St. Albans Club was the first of the season. The tournament play yesterday at the St. Albans Club was the first of the season. The tournament play yesterday at the St. Albans Club was the first of the season.

the advent of such players as Suzanne Lengien, and Harvey Penick, into the professional ranks.

T. Jones Jr., although an amateur, also has been hailed the outstanding player of golf, as the holder in the world of the British and United States titles. This skill of the game is far more than any other sport has brought about a professional tournament class, from which amateurs actually excluded. Pen-

to prevent such stars as Helen N. Wills and others from defeating the men at their own game, \_\_\_\_\_

By the Associated Press  
Washington, N. Y., Aug. 10  
TOR KLEISRATH drove  
Carl G. Fisher's "Rowdy," en-  
in the Dodge Memorial  
y race to be held in Man-

ford for displacement boats  
2 1/2 miles an hour yesterday.  
A record of 59 miles  
held by J. G. Vincent of  
t.

defeated Gloucestershire at  
21 runs and when his other  
undoned, had made 413 to  
shire's 364 for 5 wickets.  
nister men found the task  
212 on the third day beyond  
and the final scores were  
shire 193 and 192; Gloucester-  
5 and 190. Northamptonshire  
defeated Gloucestershire, not the  
son for it being Claude Wood-  
bowling and batting. He made

RYE.  
F. L. M. King  
single  
women's  
Westch  
The fo  
recount  
York ar  
taking  
was 6-  
Mrs. C.  
Cath  
the  
Miss A.  
6-2.  
Mrs.  
poli  
her sec  
H. T. E  
by a

and 161, took five wickets at an average of 172 for the loss of one. The batting heroes of the match were 135 and 136 and Hardinge, 117, both for Kent. The eighty-first revival of the famous Canterbury "cricket" to a bright finish with a win 3-1. In the first innings Kent made 412, the first being yet another century since, while Essex scored 267. Previously Essex had just been beaten by 100 runs for Worcestershire. The scores were 253 for an end, were 7 and 25 for 7 wickets, and Worcestershire 292 and 145 for 7 and 5 respectively.

**Hobbs' Benefit Game**  
A game against Nottinghamshire, the Oval here, the proceeds of

ended a victory to Surrey by 6-0 and to the famous Surrey batsman, who has been leading his aggregate runs this season. He is the second man the first being Tyldesley. It would like to have seen the batsman, who has been speaking Hobbs "failed". I say, he scored only 24 out of Surrey's first innings and 60 out of Hampshire's. Northamptonshire were the best batting side in the winning margin was 41. In its fixture Northamptonshire Leicestershire on the first of an uncompleted game at Worcester. Northamptonshire 293 and 293 for eight wickets. Leicestershire 158 and 116 for three. All that remains to be now is Middlesex's big win

Kendal  
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Miss  
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The B  
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her first  
and unt  
claim Ma  
In the  
Miss De  
WOME  
-2, T  
CHAM  
Miss Jo  
-2, G  
Miss L

captain and his fellow  
K. S. Duleepinhji, nephew  
famous Indian cricketing  
amjantish, made centuries in  
it acquires well for their future  
captain. Enthoven for Middle-  
Duleepinhji for Sussex. The  
declared: Middlesex 452 for 7  
Declared, Sussex, 259 and 216.

**Turn Selects**  
**Four for Open**

**Special from Manster Bureau**  
WORK, Aug. 10.—Two veter-  
two regulars will comprise  
with which Devereaux Mil-  
us to enter the coming pol-

is, of course, one of the veterans with his pressure in the backfield. The experience of the team becomes quite formidable, however, few teams rely on him for important events taken the field without thorough knowledge of the game. In the lineup, year Milburn has different. Of course, will be at Back No. 1. He has wisely selected the backfield. Between these two at No. 2 respectively, will be Capt. A. Gerhardt and Capt. Peter. The two United States Army players have been playing a topolo this season and last. The left handed and considered the best forwards in the country.

burn should form a very  
black always played No. 2,  
and took over the United  
My junior champions, Cap-  
ard replacing the veteran.  
so distinguished himself last  
against Ben Mawr in the  
that he had amazed both  
and spectators.

Rodes at No. 3 played with  
last year on the Junior Army  
and was one of the defensive  
of the game. He rides ad-  
venturously and uses his offen-  
sive to the fullest at all times  
in playing defensive polo.  
He has been seen riding with  
Milburn, Hitchcock and  
is not new to the game, al-  
though his experience in senior

Mrs. F.  
defeat-  
Mrs. Y.  
6-1.  
Mrs. E.  
fented Mi-  
Miss M.  
defeated Cal-  
Mrs. E.  
feated Mi-  
6-8, 6-0.

Miss M.  
Children  
phies and

NORT  
P

of practice ahead before  
tion starts it should be  
ed for the two recruits are  
d to teamwork.

## in Tennis

# Not Be Held

there was not any profes-  
the present time that was  
even furnishing a fair  
competition to any one of  
ve amateurs of their own sex  
etting in the various tour-  
nays stated that the play-  
s, with beginners, did not

POLO CH  
Vancouver  
Camp Le  
Portland  
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in victo  
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Match  
Saturday  
Cochran

such players as William T. Jones Jr., although an amateur, has been a member of the United States Open championship since 1937. The United States Open has been a bone of contention between amateurs and professionals, but it is realized that for many years an amateur has been the outgrowth in the earliest parent games-court tennis in the United States. The United States Open, until he recently won the tournament play, allowed the title to be held by a professional. The question becomes a real one. The United States Open, until he recently won the tournament play, allowed the title to be held by a professional. The question becomes a real one. The United States Open, until he recently won the tournament play, allowed the title to be held by a professional. The question becomes a real one.

of the British and United States titles. This skill of the far more than any other is a bright about a professional class, from which are actually excluded. Perhaps may be necessary in tennis to prevent such stars as Helen N. Wills and others use skill from defeating the amateurs at their own game.

because of the high wind that blew throughout the morning. The scores and their scores for the day were: William Orr 148; George Clement, 159; Alex Simpson, 160; Conn. 161; David Livingston, 164; George MacLeod, Black Strait, Hartford, 166.











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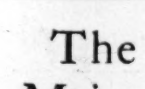
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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Some rather interesting revelations, concerning the methods of municipal politics, were made in the course of the investigation into expenditures in Chicago in the recent senatorial primary contest. Many of the newspapers outside of Chicago, in seizing on what they have thought to be the high

### Where the Politician Wins

spots in the testimony, seem to have missed one very illuminating bit of evidence. They have given great attention to the fact that the head of a great public service corporation gave something more than \$150,000 to advance the candidacy of a man who was chairman of the board which regulates public service corporations. They have found a certain amount of humor in the fact that the same magnate gave \$15,000 to the Democratic candidate for the same office, thus casting, as the old phrase goes, an anchor to the windward. They have laid stress upon the admitted employment of gunmen and thugs, and on the political trades by which eminent Chicago politicians are promised future preferment in return for immediate services.

The testimony of one typical ward boss has been given wide currency, or at least part of it. He declared himself to be the Republican organization in his ward. Six members of his family were on the pay roll. All office holders were either relatives or personal friends. In all something like \$250,000 a year of public money was paid out to his appointees, who in turn kept the organization operative. All of this has been commented upon in earnest and scholarly editorials as indicative of the sinfulness of organized politics; and indeed it does indicate strikingly the existence of the profession of politics, supported by public office, and pursued for private profit.

And yet part of this statesman's testimony, which seems to us of even greater importance, has been very generally ignored. In a voluntary statement this ward leader said:

"I have lived in the same neighborhood forty-three years and have been in politics there for thirty-five years. The ward is cosmopolitan, what they call the melting pot. We have Jews, Russians, Croats, Lithuanians, Germans, Irish, and colored. They are not very prosperous and need our help a little. If it is not one thing, it is another. We are helping people twenty-four hours a day and 365 days a year, and when a primary or election comes around, I generally print a specimen ballot for our group and naturally we get pretty near a unanimous vote from the Republicans. My committee men and their assistants mingle with the people every day."

My people are working people. Sometimes they are summoned as jurors and they cannot afford to lose their jobs. I may go to the judge and ask him to excuse such people. I get them a lot of peddlers' permits free of charge so they can make a dollar or a dollar-and-a-half a day.

They don't get into trouble; haven't time; but when some of them are arrested for disorderly conduct in a clothesline fight, I get them a bond and ask a lawyer friend to defend them.

It is apparent that whatever their attitude may have been toward the public service from which they drew their salaries, this local boss and his lieutenants saw clearly the necessity, the duty in fact, of rendering real service to the people of the ward in which they conducted their operations. To those who supported them with votes and efforts they stood in a sense as the nearest and most influential friends. They helped in every direction: from getting a man out of trouble to getting him a small job. They were benevolent despots, without allowing their despotism to become too apparent. If they plundered the public treasury by drawing salaries for work which they neglected—and it is by no means necessary that this should be the case—they nevertheless served their neighbors as no other agency could.

This is one of the reasons why professional politicians hold their grip, while reformers seldom outlast the temporary reform wave. This fact has been demonstrated by the persistence of Tammany in New York, despite occasional interruptions by reform administrations. And it would be neither fair nor true to say that these neighborly services were dictated wholly by self-interest, or were part of a definite program of self-seeking. The most successful politician renders them freely and sincerely, enjoying the task which he has set for himself. If it were not so, he would not be a successful politician, and it is because they are seldom animated by this same spirit of neighborliness and good fellowship that the average reformers are seldom able long to cope with their enemies, the "gangsters."

Canada has wonderful fishery resources, but the Canadian people eat comparatively few fresh fish. Many of the fish caught off the shores of Canada are shipped to the United States. On the Pacific coast, where salmon are plentiful, Asiatic labor is largely employed. There is a prosperous canning industry, but there are few fishing villages like the picturesque communities which dot the shores of the Maritime Provinces. For the purpose of promoting contented home life, it is desirable that the inshore fishing industry should be encouraged. In the fishing communities where the toilers of the sea can come home before sunset, they find time to cultivate gardens. Many keep cows and poultry, and otherwise make themselves economically independent. They give employment to tradesmen and artisans. Churches are established and schools, and the social amenities of country life are made possible. But in recent years thousands of the younger people have left the fishing villages.

As part of the evidence submitted before the royal commission which is inquiring into Maritime Province problems at present, proposals for the improvement of the marketing of Canadian fish in Canada seem to merit special consideration. It is submitted that an increased sale of Canadian fish in the home market would stimulate industry in the fishing communities and improve commercial conditions in general. It should be quite feasible greatly to increase the sale of fish in the inland provinces, but one first requirement is to improve the transportation service and other facilities of distribution.

### Marketing Fish in Canada

Canada is well provided with railway lines, but nothing like the British express delivery of fish has ever been attempted, perhaps for good reason. At certain hours in the day on the railways, between fishing ports and markets in Great Britain, everything has to make way for the express fish trains. Fish from Grimsby are delivered to the famous market at Billingsgate with as much expedition as passengers are carried in the fast trains to King's Cross or Paddington. It is rather a different problem, however, for Canadian railway operators to run an express fish train over a thousand miles from ports on the Atlantic coast to Montreal—not to mention some greater distances from the western side of the Rocky Mountains to potential inland markets.

But Canadian railway administrators have never been lacking in enterprise. They seem prepared to consider the possibility of cutting the time for fish transportation between Halifax and Montreal from more than seventy hours to less than forty. Improved cold storage facilities would be required to give consumers the full benefit of an improved express service. There is possibly an opportunity, too, for improvement in the refrigerator cars, perhaps even to eliminate the somewhat cumbersome ice-packing process entirely by substituting mechanical refrigeration. The problem is largely one of distribution. Once it is solved, there should be little doubt about the increased demand for Canadian fish in Canada.

A correspondent to the Monitor included in a letter to the editor published recently on this page a quotation from William James, beginning, "Democracy is still on trial. The civic genius of our people is its only bulwark." That statement of a fact that is quite as true today as when the words were

written many years ago is particularly timely just now, and both the people of the United States and the leaders they have chosen to do their public business might consider what is involved in it most thoughtfully, to their great advantage. Certain implications contained in the words already quoted and in the rest of the extract from Mr. James which was reproduced furnish added value to the statement.

Mr. James illuminated his use of "civic genius" by defining it as "that mystery, at once the secret and the glory of the English-speaking race," which "consists in nothing but two common habits, two inveterate habits carried into public life, habits more precious, perhaps, than any that the human race has gained. One of them is the habit of trained and disciplined good temper toward the opposite party when it fairly wins its innings. The other is that fierce and merciless resentment toward every man or set of men who break the public peace." In the letter to the Monitor referred to, the writer added to these words this keenly appreciative comment of his own: "The great American educator has here laid bare the fundamentals of democracy—good sportsmanship and reverence for the public will."

That democracy is still on trial today no one who observes the condition of the world with understanding will deny. It is also true that now, as in the last 150 years, America is largely the battle ground for that test, and that on its result depends in large measure the future welfare of many peoples other than its own. It is cause for profound encouragement to remember that in the past the American people, in spite of temporary lapses and delays, have in the end met the fundamental tests of democracy successfully with their ingrained habits of good sportsmanship and reverence for the public will. There is every reason to expect that they will continue to meet their tests with those habits.

But there are certain important supplementary characteristics involved in good sportsmanship and reverence for the public will. One that is vital and essential is fair play, and another is "fierce and merciless resentment toward every man or set of men" who not only break the public peace, but also prepare conditions for that by failure to obey the rules of fair play. The American people, through all their history, have displayed no more persistent habit than love of fair play and insistence on the use of it. Their "resentment" against those who fail to practice it and their ultimate punishment for such failure have always been both fierce and sure.

It will be well, both for the people and those who have or seek leadership in the tests of democracy in America, to bear these facts in mind—in argument over public issues, in primaries for nominating candidates for office and in the elections by which public officials are chosen. The American people have always demanded, and sooner or later have enforced in their sports and in their politics, strict adherence to the rules of fair play. The contrary characteristics of unfairness and sharp practice may seem to win for a time, but in the end—and it is impossible to tell when that end will be reached—they are bound to meet with failure and disaster. Honesty, using that term with a broad connotation, is indeed the best policy.

The successful growth of cotton in far-western American territory is another instance of the changes in production that have been brought about through movements of population. While it has been known for a long time that cotton could be grown in certain areas of California, Arizona, and other regions lying north or west of what was regarded as the cotton belt, the lack of sufficient labor for cultivating and picking the crop was a barrier to the extensive development of the industry. Other products of the soil could be marketed by the aid of modern machine methods with a smaller number of farm laborers, and in the case of what might be termed artificial industries, dependent upon protection against foreign competition, the higher prices received were presumed to compensate for the higher wages paid. Lacking any such artificial

### Cotton Goes West

aid for maintaining prices, the prospects for cultivating cotton, in view of labor conditions, did not appear promising.

Within the past ten years the situation, so far as the labor supply is concerned, has been materially changed by the migration northward of large numbers of Mexicans. Strong, hardy, and accustomed to outdoor manual labor, these immigrants are highly efficient farm workers, and have quickly found employment in a variety of agricultural pursuits. With their assistance the problem of farm labor has been partially solved, and one result has been a marked increase in cotton cultivation. Not only in the Imperial Valley but in other regions of California, cotton of fine quality is being grown, and so far seems to have escaped the destructive agencies that have caused so much trouble in the old cotton belt. Arizona interests are also planning extensive cotton developments, and are endeavoring to arrange for bringing a large number of immigrants from Porto Rico to work in the cotton fields.

With this extension of cotton growing westward has come the establishment of new cotton manufacturing industries. Several large concerns are already operating in California, and other mills are contemplated. The outcome may be that a considerable part of the cotton-weaving industry will be transferred to the Pacific coast states.

Though the navigating of the narrow strip of water dividing England from France by means of swimming is never likely to become a popular sport, the fact that since August, 1923, four contestants for the honor of achieving this remarkable feat should have met with success after so many others had failed in years previous constitutes in itself a noteworthy accomplishment. And the fact that the latest of these swimmers should have been a young woman of but nineteen summers represents a still more interesting commentary upon the extraordinary standard of achievement that is being attained these days in the realm of sport, as well as in other lines of activity.

That the successful conqueror of the English Channel should have in this instance broken all records gives indication further that the formerly believed impossible is rapidly yielding up its hold and that the hitherto almost unconquerable is becoming fast the vanquished servant of man. And that it was an American girl who so brilliantly established her status, as among the greatest of swimmers that the world has ever known, in crossing this difficult passage of water has forged one more link in that Anglo-American friendship chain which cannot be forged too strongly or too well. The facts of Miss Gertrude Ederle's swim have been given world-wide advertisement, so that they do not need rehearsal here. It is sufficient to say that her achievement has provided ample proof that she has an abundance of determination and ambition that would make for success in almost any line of endeavor.

It is true that in this instance, as in many other phases of human experience, certain factors are at work which seem in one case to favor and in another to hinder those striving to attain success. The tides appear to be beyond accurate calculation, and Miss Ederle was fortunate in catching them more satisfactorily than most of the previous contestants for this honor. Holbein, for example, who established an endurance record of fifty-two miles on the Thames, has tried times almost without number, always to meet defeat. Wolfe, one of the strongest of the swimmers, was forced to give up when less than 1000 yards from the French coast, owing to the tricks of the tide. Burgess, who was the second person to master the Channel, made the attempt nineteen times before he was successful, and at least on one occasion was within hailing distance of his goal. And it is well to recall that only a week or so before Miss Ederle's successful venture, another American woman, Miss Clarabelle Barrett, was turned back after having made a struggle that failed of success by only a narrow margin.

Meanwhile, however, it is reported that Henry F. Sullivan, the first American to emulate Captain Webb's feat of 1875, is now practicing for an attempt to swim the Irish Sea, a distance of eighty miles. No matter how remarkable appear to be the accomplishments of humanity today there is always evident the effort to achieve even greater results.

## Editorial Notes

While doubtless the explorers, under the command of George M. Dyott, who have just started for the River of Doubt, in Argentina, which was discovered by Theodore Roosevelt in 1914, in the hope of traveling down it, may experience some hardships, they should find ample compensation in the adventures they are bound to encounter. Commander Dyott stated, indeed, that he hoped to discover many unique tribes of Indians which would add to the knowledge of the continent's aborigines. The trip is to require two years, and the party is equipped with motion picture apparatus, with which it hopes to make a complete pictorial record. It may be recalled that the pictures taken by Mr. Roosevelt were lost when a boat overturned in the rapids. If this expedition is successful, it will be the first time since it was discovered that the Rio Theodore, as it is often called, has been thoroughly explored.

Graced with an attractive cover design of a girl in a flower-bedecked kimono, the Osaka Asahi English supplement, published in Japan, has just made its appearance. Although primarily industrial and commercial, the number deals with political and international movements, education, the fine arts, sport, the radio and the cinema, stageland, finance, mining and the numerous other activities into which the Nation has thrown itself with unexampled vigor in recent times. It is an excellent supplement, from an editorial standpoint, and carries the endorsement of the political and diplomatic leaders of the land. The Osaka Asahi is to be congratulated on its effort to make "present-day Japan" better known.

### Swimming the English Channel

ONE MIGHT say, a hot day in July or August is no time for reveries, yet there is something about this kind of day that deserves praise; the dawn of a summer's day is so instinct with peaceful charm; the cool freshness at that hour gives all the more pleasure because of the subtle but unmistakable signs of coming heat and glare—the cloudless sky, rimmed by a slightly rosy haze; the very eagerness of the leaves, withered by yesterday's sun, to make the most of the dewy surcease; the distant whistle of Bob White. We realize that the time is short; we take the mighty drafts of loveliness; and then, presently, we grate on our ear the rattle of the cicada, announcing the arrest of early morn.

And all this makes one not unwilling to rise at 4 a. m., to dash the cool water about one's face, and to go down the long hill to the barn where a dozen kindly cows are patiently waiting to be milked. Thrust an arm through the round hole in the barn door, take out the whistled peg that fastens the latch on the inner side, and we are among these mild-eyed beasts, already chewing the fragrant June hay that John has forked down from the piles above.

Their soft, pure breath rises and blows to our nostrils not unpleasantly as we go fearlessly into the narrow stalls. They quietly obey the well-known push on the jutting thighbone—a hint to give place to the stool and pail—and then give up their pearly streams. How musically these tinkle against the pail!

Before the laggards in the city have opened their eyes the task is done, the harvest of milk is poured into six greater pails, and we "tote" them to the stone dairy just below the spring. It is always cool here, and—I was going to say clean; but that is a poor word for the immaculate state of the stone floor, the wooden spoons and troughs and noggin, and for the great "corks" of milk set in the cold spring water flowing in a shallow viaduct about three sides of the dairy. Some of them have already raised their golden wealth to the surface, and tall jars stand in the deeper water of a certain corner, full to the brim with rich cream ready for churning.

But now the sun is up, and it is breakfast time, and we have only made ready to start the day.

For the series of billowing wheat—rippling and shimmering, and whispering, as one hears it, with gentle susurrations—are ripe for the harvesters.

In this broad, clear sweep before us, the reaping machines, each drawn by two slow, wise horses, are set to work. A long swath of heavy-headed wheat stalks marks the wake of its clattering course. Just after it comes a boy with a wooden rake that shows rows of honest, blunt, wooden teeth. He gathers, with two or three strokes, a sufficient bundle to make a sheaf, and then quickly moves on, to be followed by the binder, whose task is the nearest of all. With rapid, skillful movements, he draws out from the bundle a long tuft of wheat stalks.

Grasping this beneath the heads, he separates it at the butts and, with a deft knot, makes it into a band of double length. In a trice this is around the armful at his feet; with a powerful grasp he draws it tight and snug, and, completing the band with another mysterious knot, he tucks under the ends for safety, throws the solid sheaf to one side, and strides forward to the next bundle.

But no matter how thorough and skillful a binder he may be, there is no hope that he can keep up with the reaper. So the course about the field is divided into "shares," and when the swath of fallen wheat comes to the binder having the next share, he takes a hand and works out to the man ahead of him, whose share, of course, he has on the succeeding round.

After the binder come more boys to gather up the completed sheaves and bring them to the shock. Eight or ten sheaves are set together under the watchful eyes of an experienced shucker, who then makes a "cap" by a cunning manipulation of the top sheaf, to shed the rain.

But even with all these helpers, it is not, toward the forenoon, sweltering work? You may rely on it that the corps of small boys who are constantly "toting" water buckets to the field from the "big spring" in the oak grove have no sinecure. Each carries his bucket of cold, fresh water with the cup of coconut shell around the

course of the binders. They stop in the hot flurry to keep up their "shares," and take, first, a modest mouthful, and afterward a long, delicious draft. Then they will sprinkle some cool spring water on the dogwood leaves placed in the crowns of their broad-brimmed straw hats and go on to work feeling that the world is good and the wheat fields one of the best places in it.

We like best, though, to bind on the hill, where the wheat has been sown between the ancient, gnarled apple trees of a scattered orchard. Here the machines cannot be used, and three tall, broad-backed farm hands are cutting the wheat with rhythmic sweeps of their big cradles.

They pause, ever and anon, to whet the blade with short, quick strokes of the scythe stone, which was thrust in their tall boot-tops. How the music of the grinding ring comes back to one, and with what haunting suggestions of the rich, dry smell which the ripe grain gives forth, of the crushed pennyroyal lying at one's elbow during the short respite, and the sweeter fragrance of the mint bed surrounding a spring by the roots of a great apple tree!

We do not go to the house for dinner, for today is the last of the wheat cutting, and everyone is anxious to make a clean finish before nightfall. It is under a great spreading oak, by the side of a clear spring, that we camp out, and an emissary of the cook drives from the farmhouse far off on the hill. This man gives us two great tin pails, one of delicious fresh buttermilk, the other containing a savory stew of mammoth proportions; and there are sandwiches and biscuits, and for dessert a huge blackberry pie. It is a great feast, and one thing tastes just as good as another—than which no man could say more in this instance.

We listen to the marvelous tales of what cradlers and binders did in the old days when machines had not come to be used. As John tells us all this, we rest. One of the boys climbs into an old apple tree and finds in a dry hole piercing a broken branch a bristling, clawing old flicker. She has laid six beautiful eggs, of the finest ivory finish; her handsome mate, with blood-red crest, polka-dot waistcoat and golden-yellow wings flies desperately about the edge of the forest, fearful of the invasion of his home.

When one o'clock comes, we attack the tall wheat captains again with a vim that secures the last sheaf in its shock when it is yet two hours before our late midsummer supper. We would gather in a group and give a great hurrah, but we have other things in mind, and every boy now breaks into a race for the one spot he has been thinking of for the past hour—the swimming hole.

Off we hurry to the "run," a mile distant. The tall hickories and pin oaks and chestnuts of a dark forest tower above it on one side, so close to the bank that already the "run" is shaded to its middle. In less time than you could believe, our clothes are off, a double handful of water is dashed into each face, and then—kerplung—kerplung! Like so many frogs we dive into the delicious water, and come up from the invigorating coolness spluttering, and blowing, and breathless with enjoyment.

It is as much enjoyment ever felt in any other moment as in that one when, after a midsummer day of sturdy work, one looks in the sparkling waters of the dear old creek, and swims mighty races, and fights desperate water battles? Or let us scull quietly off up the "run" to take a natural shower bath from the spring that trickles down in a hundred little ice-cold streams through the mint and moss that carpet the high bank.

Although we have been "in" for half an hour, a host of derision greets the school bell when it solemnly declares in the distance that only a few minutes are left before supper. But it must be obeyed; on go the overalls and off we tramp, hungry, and weary, and happy, and almost clean, while the sun is leaving, and the air is again taking on the sweet, cool tone of evening. Our way lies by the dark, looming barn, and as we pass we can hear the cows chewing the cud, and the horses stamping contentedly and nuzzling around in their bins to find the last taste of their evening snack of meal and oats. J. A. W.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

THE final stages of construction of the Canadian Pavilion for students are nearly completed. The pavilion stands by the University Students' Village on the site of the old fortifications near the Parc Montsouris. Turning the fortifications into a home for students is like turning swords into plowshares. The hotel will accommodate fifty Canadians who are preparing for the teaching profession. By the autumn it is hoped everything will be in readiness for the prospective tenants, and perhaps the Prince of Wales will perform the opening ceremony. Over two hundred French students are already installed and the Belgian section is nearly finished. Young men and women of other nationalities will soon find a home here. A sports and recreation grounds is being planned, and generally what was once a squalid area will be beautified.

Robert Fulton Logan, one of the most interesting American painters and etchers working in Paris, has been elected a member of the Salon de la Nationale des Beaux-Arts, of which Forain is the president. He has exhibited six paintings and etchings of places and personages of New England. He is the third American etcher to be thus elected. The other two are Herman A. Webster and Arthur W. Heintzelman. British etchers in the society are Hedley Fitton and Frank Brangwyn.

The Paris correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has become the national representative on the organization known as the Salon du Franc. The idea which was put forward by Rolf de Maré, the director of the Champs-Élysées Theater, is to invite the leading artists of various countries, including the United States, England, Spain, Italy, Sweden and the South American republics, to contribute a picture. These pictures will be shown in the autumn, and at the end of the exhibition will be sold by auction for the benefit of the franc. Naturally the appeal is made to artists who have had or have connections with France and who feel gratitude to Paris for the knowledge they have there acquired. Maurice de Walleffe, the distinguished writer, is president of the committee, the Salon du Franc, which has its headquarters at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Avenue Montaigne, Paris.

Memories of the Chat Noir are recalled by the publication of the *Souvenirs* of the famous Académicien, Maurice Donnay, who in his young days used to recite his poems in the Montmartre Cabaret, which was the best known of them all. Rodolphe Salis founded it in 1881, and some of the most famous painters and poets were grouped about him. It lasted for many years. It was here that Caran d'Ache made his Chinese shadows and the walls were decorated by Steinlein and Willette. The writers who declaimed their own works indulged in amusing pasquinades and satirical effusions. There was a real literary and artistic touch about all that was done, and foreign visitors as well as Paris society never failed to look in at the Chat Noir. It is now but a memory, though it has left many successors which have, on the whole, scarcely preserved the high standard and the tradition of the original establishment.

Sunday is a free day in the museums. The French, though they attend church, also go on that day in great crowds to the museums. Now it is found that foreigners often take advantage of the free day and tend to crowd

out French citizens. Therefore, a motion has been introduced demanding the payment of entrance fees on Sunday by all visitors to the city. It is also objected that tourist agencies which bring hundreds of tourists to the museums in motorcars are thereby making money, while the city of Paris, which supports the museums, receives nothing. The difficulty, however, is to distinguish between foreigners and Frenchmen, for the French may properly object to the necessity of establishing their identity at the portals of the museums.

The Eiffel Tower is the principal personage in a cause célèbre. Every evening the Eiffel Tower sends out by radio a "spoken newspaper." The exploitation of this news-carrying was granted gratuitously in the case by newspapermen and by others whose work is being used. It is claimed that if radio is to enter into competition with professional writers and speakers, it should at any rate make proper compensation to them through their various organizations.

It is owing to the initiative of General Sherill, member of the administrative council of the University of New York, that courses in the history of art for American students who have won scholarships have been arranged at the Louvre under the title of Summer Fine Art School of the University of New York. The lectures are being delivered by French professors. They have been inaugurated in the presence of the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and of C. B. Alexander, rector of the University of New York.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### In Aid of Helpless Animals

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Now that a petition to bar vivisection is to be presented to the British Parliament, would it not be timely for all those who are trying to end this experimenting at the expense of helpless animals to start a drive to appeal for a law to protect them? The situation at present is that new ways of torturing them are being invented, such as spraying their hearts in certain cases to increase pain, and, of course, in such instances the animals are not etherized.

Most of the experiments are made where an inspector cannot enter, and in the average cases inspectors, being human and humane, simply cannot stand seeing the suffering of the animals.

Moreover, a consensus of the best doctors is that these experiments have no practical value, but are conducted by surgeons who have cultivated a false sense of their worth which blinds them to the agony of their victims. These are a few of the facts presented by the Anti-Vivisection Society, which has fought bravely for years to get a law made to rescue the animals, and should have the aid of the public, and would, I am sure, if the Monitor, which has been such a staunch defender of the animals, would point out the way. G. L. F. New York, N. Y.